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ABSTRACT

Collected in this document are a workshop presentation on the Census Bureau (CB), visual aids used in the workshop, an information guide to products and services of the CB, sample newsletters and statistical briefs of the Bureau, and material concerning the Census Awareness and Products Program. The workshop presentation provides: (1) an overview of the CB and its function; (2) statistical information pertinent to families, children, and youth; (3) information about how the products and services provided by the CB may be obtained; and (4) a brief statement on the preparation of the 1990 decennial census. Data provided in the visuals concern: (1) population increases and demographics; (2) family and household size; (3) married couple families and such families by race; (4) family group change by race; (5) household income; (6) number of families in poverty; (7) poverty rate of families; (8) school-age population; and (9) high school completion and college attendance. The guide contains a list of printed Census Bureau reports on families, children and youth, education, population, income, and other data; microfiche, computer tapes, online information, diskettes, maps, and age-birth documentation program products are also listed. In addition, the guide briefly describes the reports and products, lists selected uses of census data, and indicates where and how one may obtain CB products and services. (RH)

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[AVAILABILITY OF STATISTICS ON FAMILIES, CHILDREN AND YOUTH]

Text and information presented at the workshop at the Black Child Development Institute Conference, Detroit, MI, October 23, 1987.

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INTRODUCTION

It is an honor to have the opportunity to be a part of this conference and to share with you the availability of Census data for Families, Youth and Children.

Today's workshop will focus on four specific issues:

1) An overview of the Census Bureau and its function
2) Statistical information pertinent to families, children and youth
3) How these products and services provided by the Census Bureau may be obtained
4) A brief statement on the preparation 1990 decennial census

OVERVIEW

The U.S. Bureau of the Census known as the Fact Finder of the Nation is best known for the national census of Population and Housing which occurs every 10 years. Article 1, Section 2 of the Constitution mandates that the Department of Commerce must provide the population count to ensure a fair and equal apportionment of the House of Representatives every ten (10) years on the even numbered years. The Department of Commerce under its Under Secretary has commissioned this job to the Bureau of Census. Contrary to popular opinion, the activity of the Census Bureau does not stop with this decennial counting of the population but continues on very busily during the intervening years - collecting and disseminating data from other censuses and surveys for the Census Bureau and other government and private agencies.

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The headquarters for the Census Bureau whose address is Wash., D.C. is located in Suitland, Maryland, a suburb of Washington, D.C. with regional offices in 12 different states, a Data Preparation Branch in Jeffersonville, Indiana and a Personal Service Records Branch in Pittsburg, Kansas. (The addresses for each of these branches will be given later in our workshop).

At headquarters the Census Bureau is divided into many divisions and departments. Today, I wish to address one division in particular - The Data User Services Division. The function of this division is to provide the exact services that its name implies - to provide to you - The User - Data Services. Two departments under the Data Services Branch which I wish to highlight are the National Services Program and the Customer Services Branch.

The National Services Program (NSP), the branch I represent - provides an outreach service to nationally - based minority organizations, such as the Black Child Development Institute and other social service, business, professional, civil rights, educational and religious groups. The function of this program is to establish and maintain a liaison between the Census Bureau and these organizations. This is best done through participation at conferences with exhibits, workshops and seminars such as this.

The Customer Services Branch (CSB) operates a reference and referral service for data users and makes available to data users products and services that are produced by the Census Bureau as a result of the surveys or census taken.

DATA USERS

Who are some of the data users who may need or use census data?

1. Planners

   Planners may be government or private, for example:

   Government planners such as highway or street planners use census data on population, transportation, business locations, track and block data for additional or relocation of streets and or highways.

   Sanitation department planners use housing data, population data and tract geography for sewage or sanitation planning.

   The private developer uses census data to study the demographics of the locality to be developed.

   Health and Education Administrators rely heavily on Census data for planning and promoting their department's activities.

2. Legislators

   Legislators become data users when their localities draw boundary lines for congressional districts, state districts, wards, and precincts. These data are used to make their legislative districts equal, and to guarantee one-person-one vote status.

3. Students

Students use census data in developing papers and doing research on a variety of subjects. Especially useful in this area is the STATISTICAL ABSTRACT, a summary of many subjects from the Census Bureau and over 200 other government and private agencies compiled in a single volume.

4. Business People

Business People seeking to study economic trends use the County Business Patterns and other economic data to establish new businesses or to expand already established businesses. Marketing and sales promotion activities are often targeted by the use of census data.

5. The General Public

Data facts are subjects of everyday conversation and are often quoted by the general public. Members of social service organizations, professional associations and other national organizations use census statistics in their program planning functions.

So you see, almost everyone at one time or another is a data user and benefits from the work of the Census Bureau.

PRODUCTS AND SERVICES AVAILABLE

The question then is - what are some of the products and services available to these data users and how are these products or services obtained?

Information for data users is available in many forms such as printed reports, microfiche, summary computer tapes, wall maps, on-line data services and floppy disks. Each of these products or services has been addressed in the handouts you have received in your workshop kits. In your kit you will find the following material:

1) Copies of the visuals used in this workshop
2) An Information Guide of Products and Services
3) Statistical Briefs
4) Press Releases
5) Other Census handouts

We shall refer to each of these materials during our workshop. Before we begin our discussion of products and services, read page 1 of the Information Guide.

Since the focus of this conference is mainly Families, Children and Youth, the selected data products will address these specialities. However, please remember that the products selected to be addressed during this workshop are only a few of the products available on any of these subject matters.

Since data on population are applicable to every interest let's look first at some population trends and projections.

The latest population estimates by the Census Bureau as of Oct. 21, 1987 reports a total population of 244,156,088 with 29.4 million blacks, a 10% increase over the 1980 decennial census. The Black population represented 12% of the total population in 1985. It is projected that the Black population will increase to 36 million or 13.3% by the year 2000. Visual 1 shows that geographically, the south and west tend to dominate the nation's growth.

Our 1986 estimates show that NY, LA and Chicago are the three largest cities with over a million in population. Also, that N.Y., Chicago and Detroit show the largest population of Blacks.

As stated earlier the actual population count is done every ten years. During the intervening years population projections are produced by the Census Bureau by recording birth, death and immigration data. It is projected that in the year 2000 the population in the U.S. will range between 256 and 281 million depending on the lowest, middle or highest projections.

Visual 2 shows population projections by age and sex 1986 to 2000.

In the Information Guide in your kit, Suggested publication # 3 section D page 3 will address these data. Listed with the publication's name are the stock number and price. You will use this information when ordering this publication.

Descriptions of each suggested publication will be found under section III beginning on page 8 of the Information Guide. Use these narratives to determine if the publication provides the data you are seeking.

Other publications on population are listed on page 3 under the caption Population. Look briefly at item 5 on that page. This publication deals specifically with the Black population. Similar reports are available for other ethnic groups in the same format.

Under Section F item 7 are listed two publications in the "We Series" which deal mainly with two minority groups ____ blacks and hispanics. Series and stock numbers for these reports are given. Copies may be obtained by calling GPO or the Customer Services Branch of the Census Bureau. The number for this service is listed elsewhere in your guide.

FAMILIES

Visual 3 shows data on the trends of families and households. As the graph shows, the number of households has declined from 1950 to 1985 for under 18 years and all ages. Note the lines distinguishing Households and Families.

As a bit of information, you should be aware that the Census Bureau identifies three types of family households:

(a) Married couple families

(b) Families with female households (no husband present)

(c) Families with male households (no wife present)

A non-family household is either a person living alone or a householder living with one or more other persons who are not related to the householder.

Fewer children per family, more one parent families and more persons living alone are all factors in the decline in average family size. The average household size in 1986 was 2.67 persons as compared to 2.76 in 1980.

The average family size in 1986 was 3.21 persons down from 3.29 persons in 1980.

Though the trend shows that the size of the family and household have declined, the projections of married couple families still occupy the greater percentages of the household distribution.

The next three visuals will point this out.

(a) Visual 4 Percent distribution of households by type 1970 - 2000

(b) Visual 5 Percent distribution by race - 1986

(c) Visual 6 Change in composition of the family groups by race

Data for each of these visuals is taken from these publications:

A2 Household and Family Characteristics March 1985

A3 Marital Status and Living Arrangements March 1985

These publications are listed on page 2.

Other publications which may interest you give data on Family Income such as:

- o Money Income and Poverty Status of Families
- o Number of Families in Poverty by Selected Characteristics
- o Money Income of Households and Families and Persons in the U.S.

Look on page 4 under item E for these data sources.

The next visuals will show data on Families relating to income for selected areas:

Visual 7 - Median Household Income in 1985

Visual 8 - Number of Families in Poverty by Selected Characteristics 1985

Visual 9 - Poverty Rate of Families by Selected Characteristics 1985

CHILDREN AND YOUTH

For this workshop these two areas will be addressed as one. We shall focus on two areas of data relating to children, Education and Child Care.

Education

Visual 10 shows total school population 1960 to 2010. The numbers shown are estimates to 1986 and Projections to 2010. Visual 11 shows high school completion and college attendees by age and race from 1967 to 1986.

School data is most often collected by the Census Bureau under the Current Population Survey (CPS), a monthly survey. Some data reported from the Oct. 1986 CPS are:

- 59.7 million persons 3 years old and over were enrolled in school at that time
- Elementary and secondary school enrollment did not change between Oct. 1985 and Oct. 1986, however kindergarten enrollment grew.
- Little change was noted in Black College enrollment in 1985 over the previous 10 years
- In 1986 there were more children attending pre-primary school than ever before
- From 1965 to 1985 a significant trend in enrollment growth for college was shown for women and blacks

These data are available from publication C2 page 3 titled School Enrollment - Social and Economic Characteristics by Students: Oct. 1985

The most recent publication on school data is shown on the same page. This report describes the relationship between education and the economic standings by comparing the income of high school and college graduates to those with less than high school education. A press release in your kit describes the publication "What's it Worth" - series P-70, No. 11.

CHILD CARE

A publication described on page 2 called "Who's Minding the Kids" gives some trends in child care arrangements of working mothers such as:

- of 8.2 million pre-school age children Age 0-4 years, 1.9 million or 23% were attending day care centers most of the time their mothers were at work.
- The use of day/group care centers or nursery/pre school by employed women aged 18 to 44 years increased from 16% in 1982 to 20% in 1984 for children under 5 years.
- Of the 7.7 million who depended on relatives, non-relatives or organized child care facilities for either primary or secondary child care arrangements, 5.9% reported losing time from work as a result of the fault in their child care arrangements.

A statistical brief in your kit describes this publication.

A second report listed is After School Care of School-Age Children. This report gives such information as:

- o Care of school - age children before school, after school and at night
- o Shows a comparison of supervision by parents and by other adults

The publication listed under item B page 2 under Children and Youth deals with child support. Series P-23 No. 149 is the 1984 report. A copy of a press release in your kit describes the 1985 advance report - series P-23 No. 152. This press release CB97-B.06 August 21, 1987 shows data on Black Women with children with absent fathers as of Spring 1986.

HOW PRODUCTS AND SERVICES ARE OBTAINED

Section V page 12 in your Information Guide is self - explanatory. The information in this section will tell you when and how to obtain the products and services mentioned in the information guide.

REGIONAL OFFICES

The twelve (12) regional offices mentioned earlier are found listed on page 16. The services rendered by the Regional Office Information Specialists are mentioned here.

STATE DATA CENTERS

The State Data Centers described on page 16 provide technical assistance and data. You will find a list of these data centers on pages 17 and 18.

1990 DECENNIAL

As you are, probably, aware the next decennial population count will be taken April 1, 1990.

Just imagine for a moment the task of counting 250 million people living in 100 million housing units. Think about the enormous amount of planning and preparation that has to be done to accomplish this task.

Well, the Census Bureau is now in full process of planning and preparing for the decennial. But we cannot do the job alone - we need the help of groups such as the Black Child Development Institute members and conference attendees who have the access to and knowledge of those persons or groups within their cities, and neighborhoods who have historically been hard to enumerate. As local volunteers you are able to make contact with those persons that Census Bureau workers from the outside could never be able to reach.
That's where you can help!!

Even though plans call for the hiring of over three hundred Census Community Awareness Specialists to work in this program these persons will need the help of community leaders and organizations. Help is needed to distribute Census awareness and recruitment materials, to make presentations on behalf of the Census and to help secure free space in their communities for centers to be used for testing and assistance for individuals who may need help in filling out the Census questionnaires.

Plans call for the operation of 445 collection offices with an average of 500 employees per office for a total of over 227,000 people needed to help in the population count.

There are three handouts in your workshop kits which addresses the 1990 Census.

- o Census Awareness and Products Program (CAPP)
- o Partners in the 1990 Bicentennial Census:
  - (a) Congress and the Census Bureau
  - (b) Business and the Census Bureau

Much planning is yet to be done. In addition to working at the local level with community leaders, there are national programs at work in preparation for the decennial such as:

1. National and Local Mass Media Campaigns
2. Religious Organizations Project (ROP)
3. Census Education Project
4. Motivational Inserts
5. National Head Start
6. Early Alert Mailout

KEY TO VISUALS

VISUAL NUMBER	SOURCE

VISUAL 1

1. 6.4% increase for total population from 1980 to 1986 — Series P-23 no. 150

2. West 12.9% increase
   South 10.1% increase

VISUAL 2

1986 population	Age	M	F	Status
	0-4	*	*	same
	20-24	"	"	"
	25-27			
	30-34	"	"	"
2000 population	35-39			"
	50-54			"

Series P-25 no. 952
P-25 no. 937
table 6

Older persons 80-84 85+ female projections much greater

VISUAL 3

Decline in family and household size for under 18 years as compared to over 18 years. Look at decline for all ages

Series P-20 no. 412
Fig. 1

VISUAL 4

10 yr. intervals from 1970 to 1980 - 10% increase in married couple families.
Projections 1990 to 2000 56% - 53%

Series P-20 no. 412
Advance

VISUAL 5

Same as visual 4 except by race.
note % for married couples for blacks
29% blacks (no husband present)

Series P-20

VISUAL 6

Family group change by race
% of white with no mother present
% blacks with no father present
& black families

Several P-20 reports

VISUAL 7

Income

Series P-60 no. 156

VISUAL 8

Number of families in poverty

Series P-60 no. 154
Advance table 19

VISUAL 9

Poverty rate of families

Series P-20 no. 413

VISUAL 10

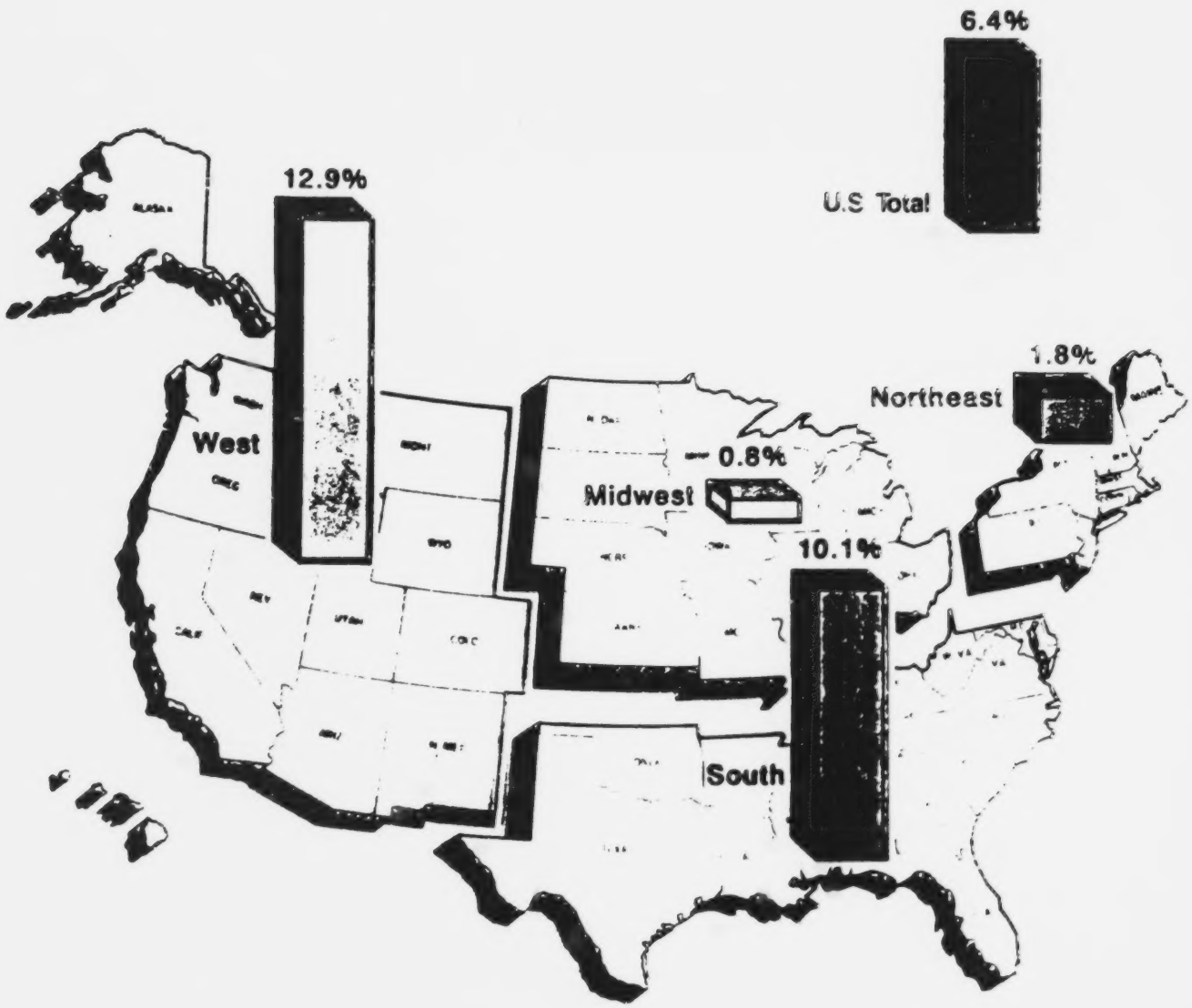
School Age Population

VISUAL 11

High school completion and college attendance

VISUAL 1

Percent Increase in Population by Region: 1980 to 1986



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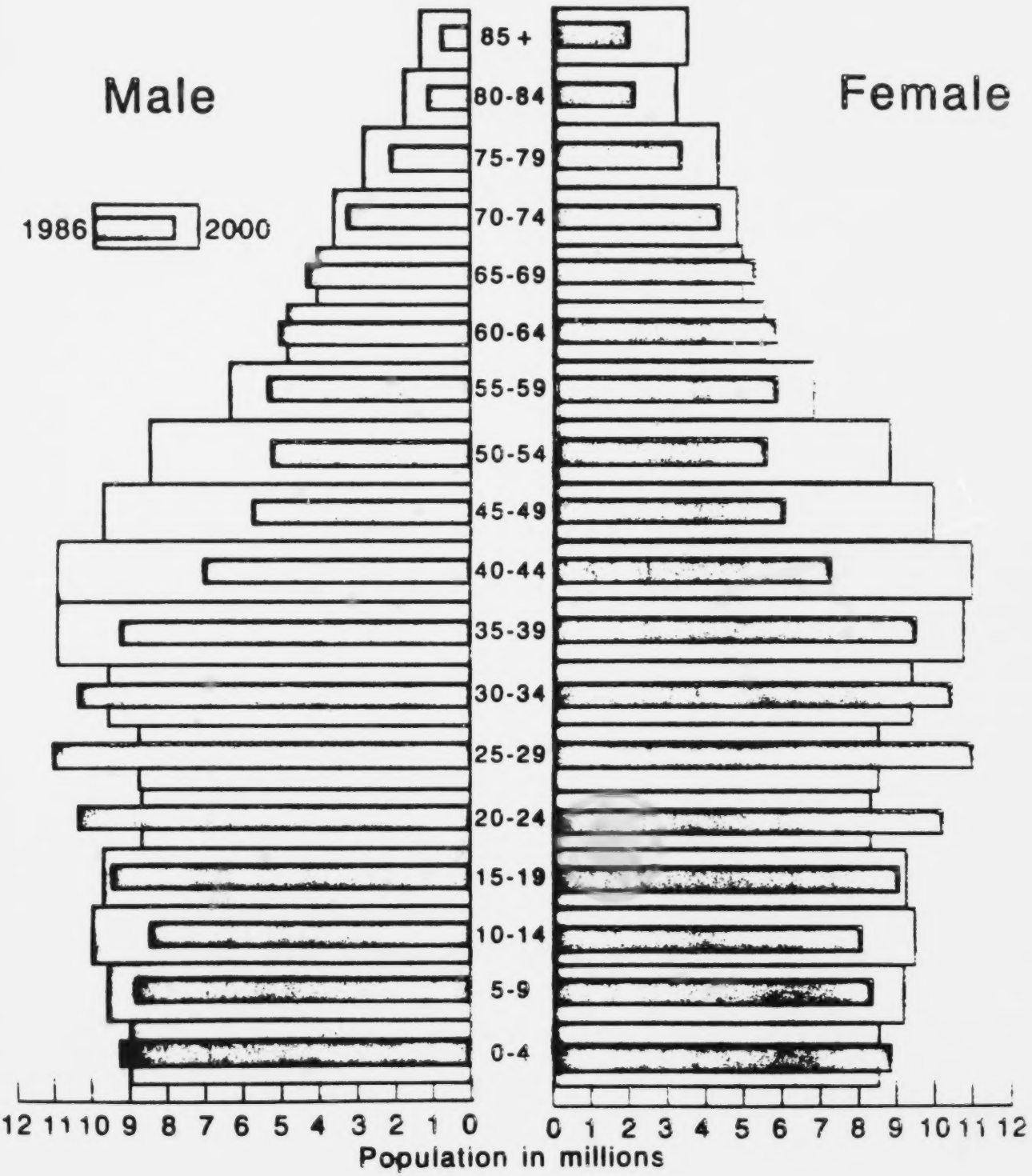
VISUAL 2

Population by Age and Sex: 1986 and 2000



U.S. Department of Commerce
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(Middle series projections for 2000)

Current Population Reports
Population Characteristics

Households, Families, Marital Status, and Living Arrangements: March 1986 (Advance Report)

Series P-20, No. 412
Issued November 1986

U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Household Composition

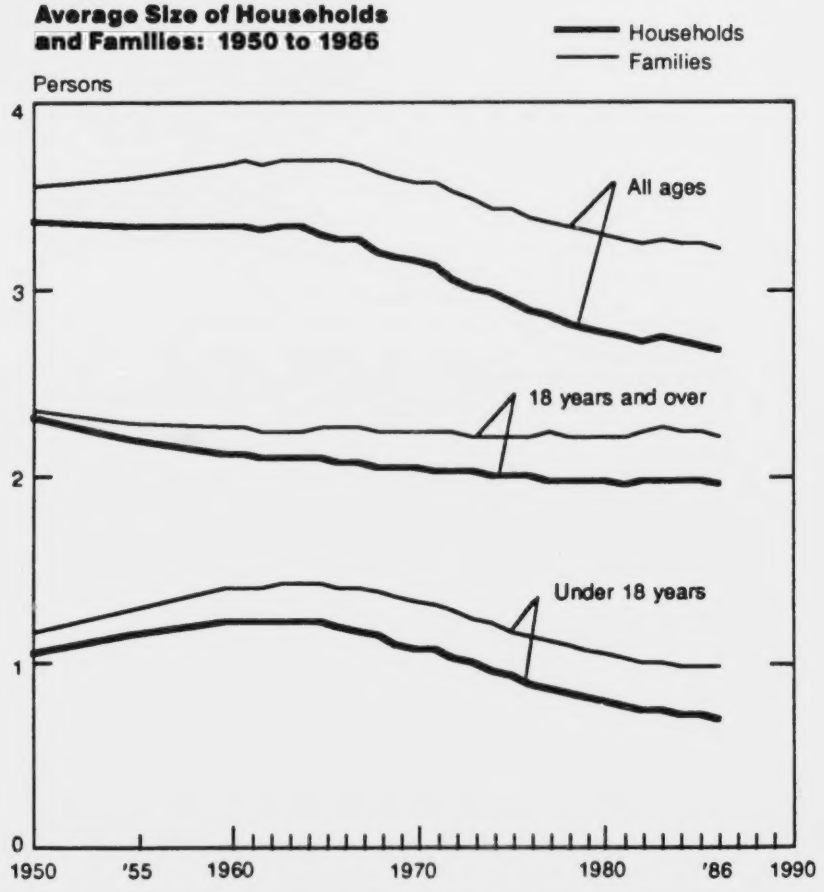
There were 88.5 million households in the United States in March 1986, a net increase of 1.7 million over the corresponding total for 1985. The increase in households during the past year was higher than the average net annual increase of about 1.2 million during the 1980-85 period, but was not significantly greater than the 1.6 million annual average for the 1970's.

The terms household and family do not necessarily describe the same type of living arrangement. Although most households consist of a family, many do not. A family household requires at least two persons, the householder and one or more additional persons related to the householder through birth, marriage, or adoption. Families accounted for about 72 percent of all households in 1986, compared with 74 percent in 1980 and 81 percent in 1970 (table 1).

The three types of family households identified by the Census Bureau are married-couple families, other families with female householder (no husband present), and other families with male householder (no wife present). In 1986, married-couple families accounted for 58 percent of all households, and other types of families accounted for 14 percent; in 1970, these proportions were 71 and 11 percent, respectively. Thus, the decline since 1970 in the overall share of households consisting of families is attributable to the drop in the proportion of married-couple households, which was only partially offset by an increase in the proportion of households maintained by other types of families.

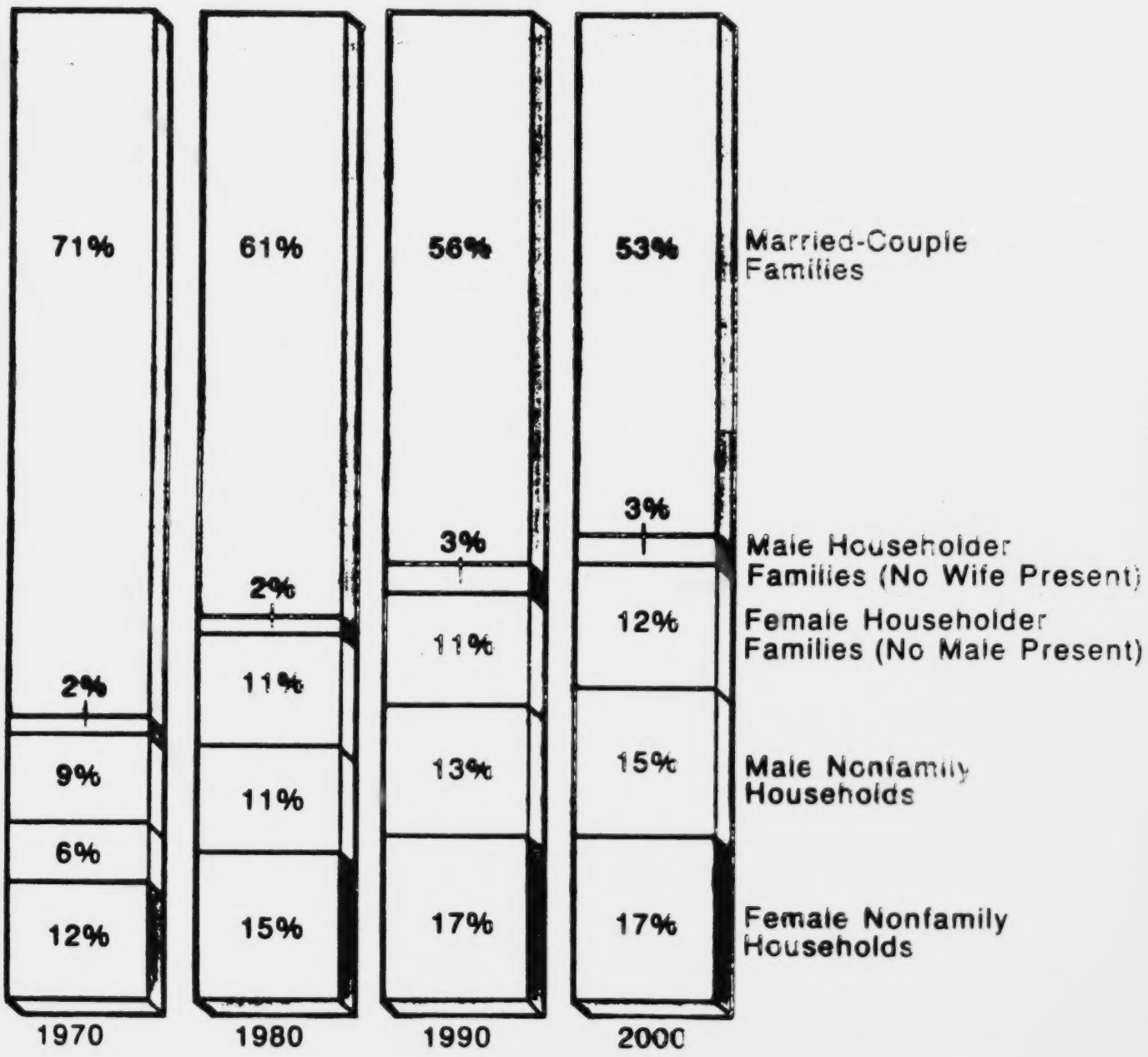
A nonfamily household is either a person living alone, or a householder living with one or more other persons who are not related to the householder. Nonfamily households accounted for more than half (53 percent) of the total net increase in households between 1970 and 1980, and their contribution to household increase was not significantly lower during the 1980-86 period (48 percent). About 85 percent of nonfamily households in 1986 were persons living alone. The proportion of household increase attributable to persons living alone was 43 percent for the 1970-80 period, which was not significantly higher than their 38 percent share of the net change from the 1980-86 period. About 3.7 million, or 15 percent, of nonfamily households in 1986 contained more than one person. About 1.8 million of these multi-person nonfamily households were unmarried couples.

FIGURE 1.
Average Size of Households and Families: 1950 to 1986



For sale by the Superintendent of Documents,
U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402

Percent Distribution of Households by Type: 1970 to 2000



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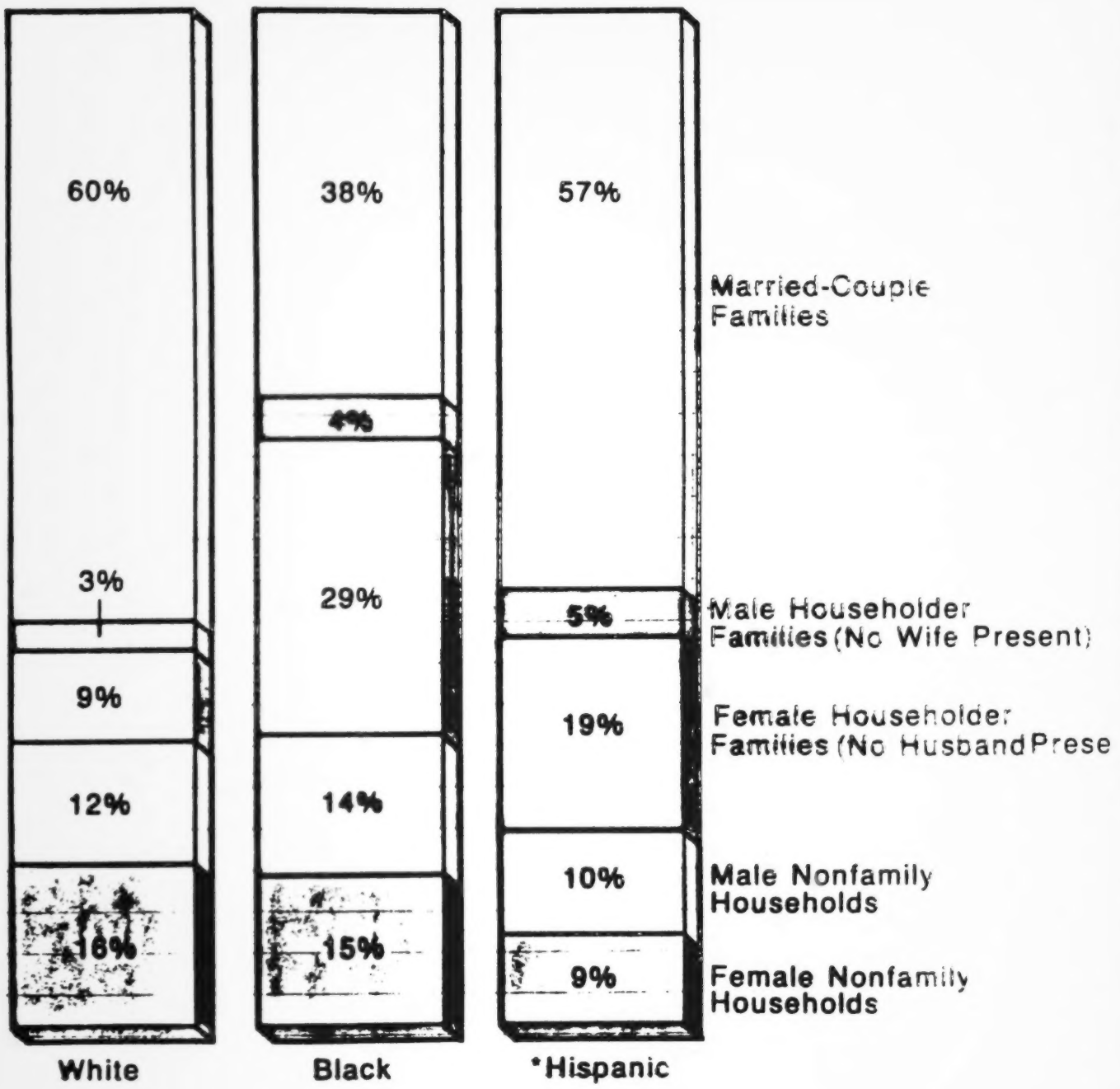
Percent Distribution of Household Types by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1986



*Persons of Hispanic Origin may be of any race

U.S. Department of Commerce
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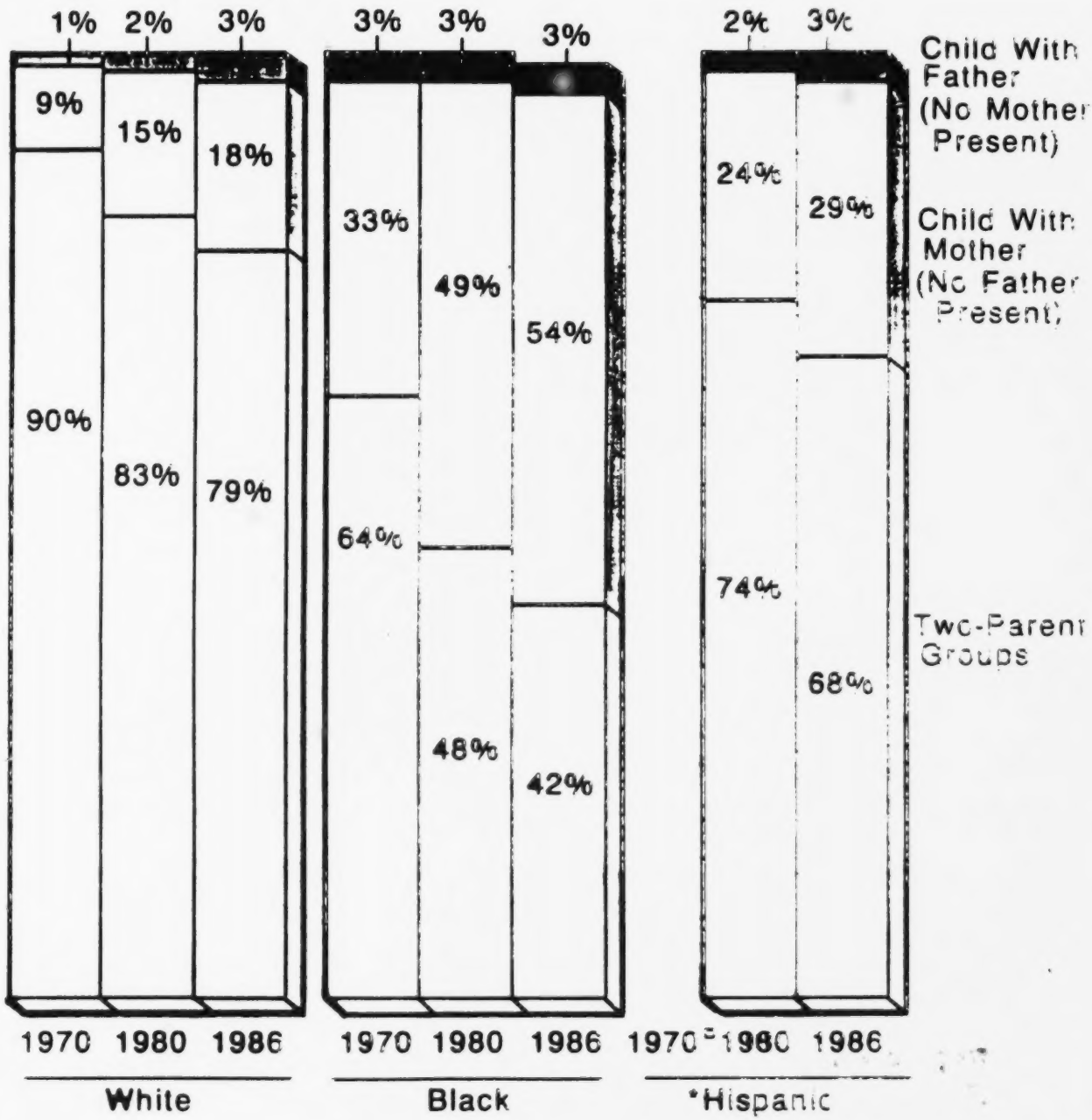
Change in Composition of Family Groups With Children by Race: 1970, 1980, and 1986



B1970 data not available

* Persons of Hispanic Origin may be of any race

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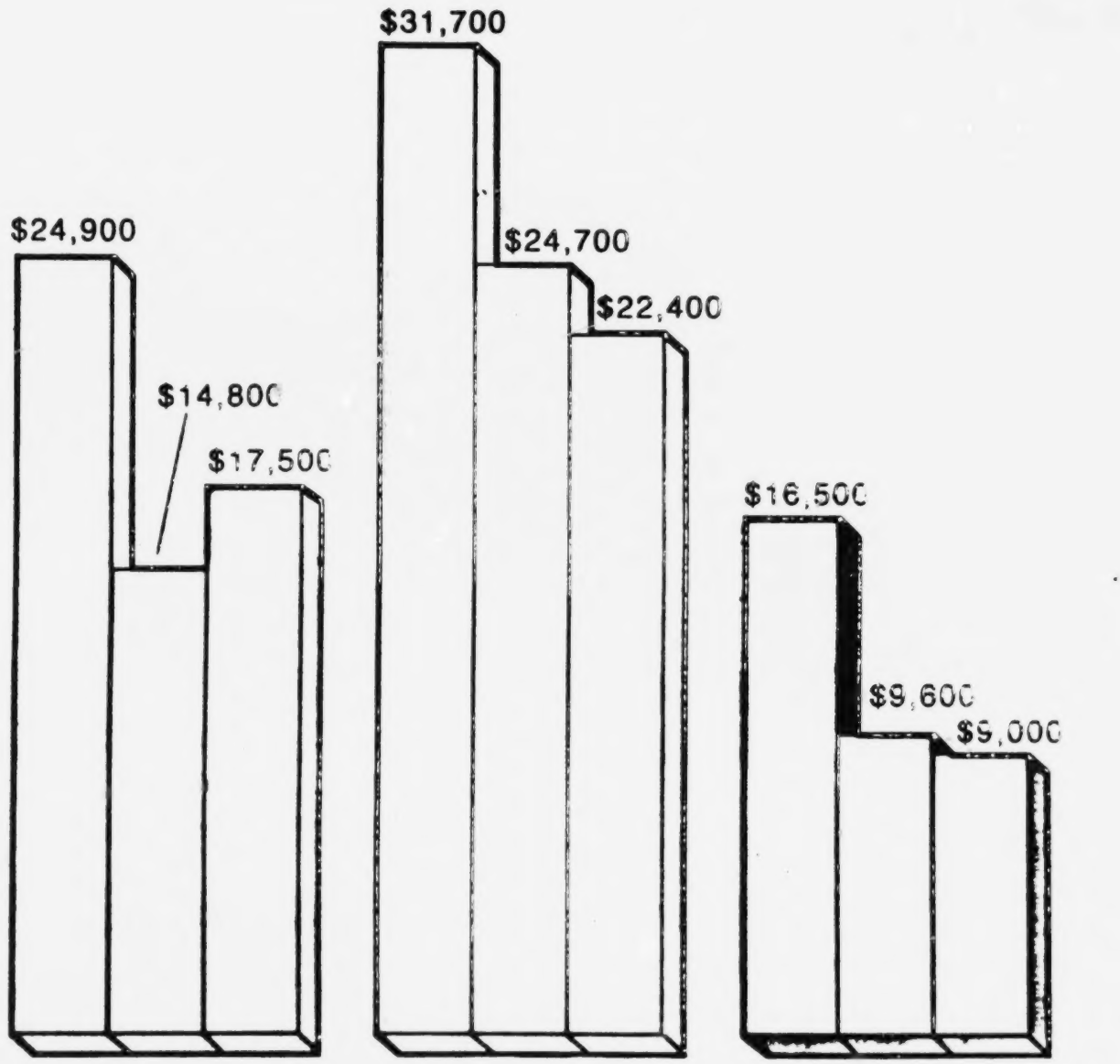
VISUAL 7

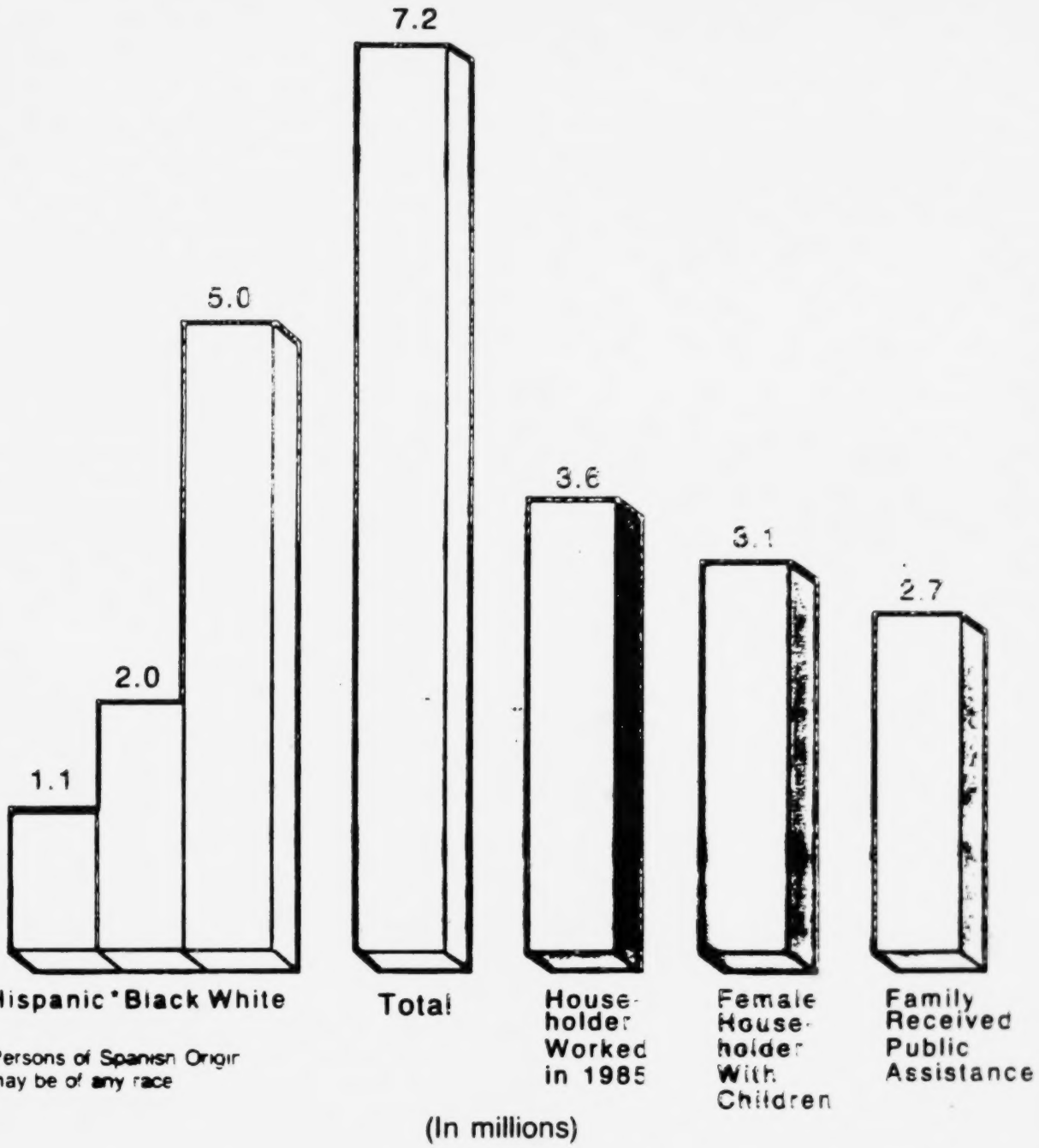
Median Household Income in 1985



*Persons of Spanish Origin may be of any race

VISUAL 8

Number of Families in Poverty by Selected Characteristics: 1985



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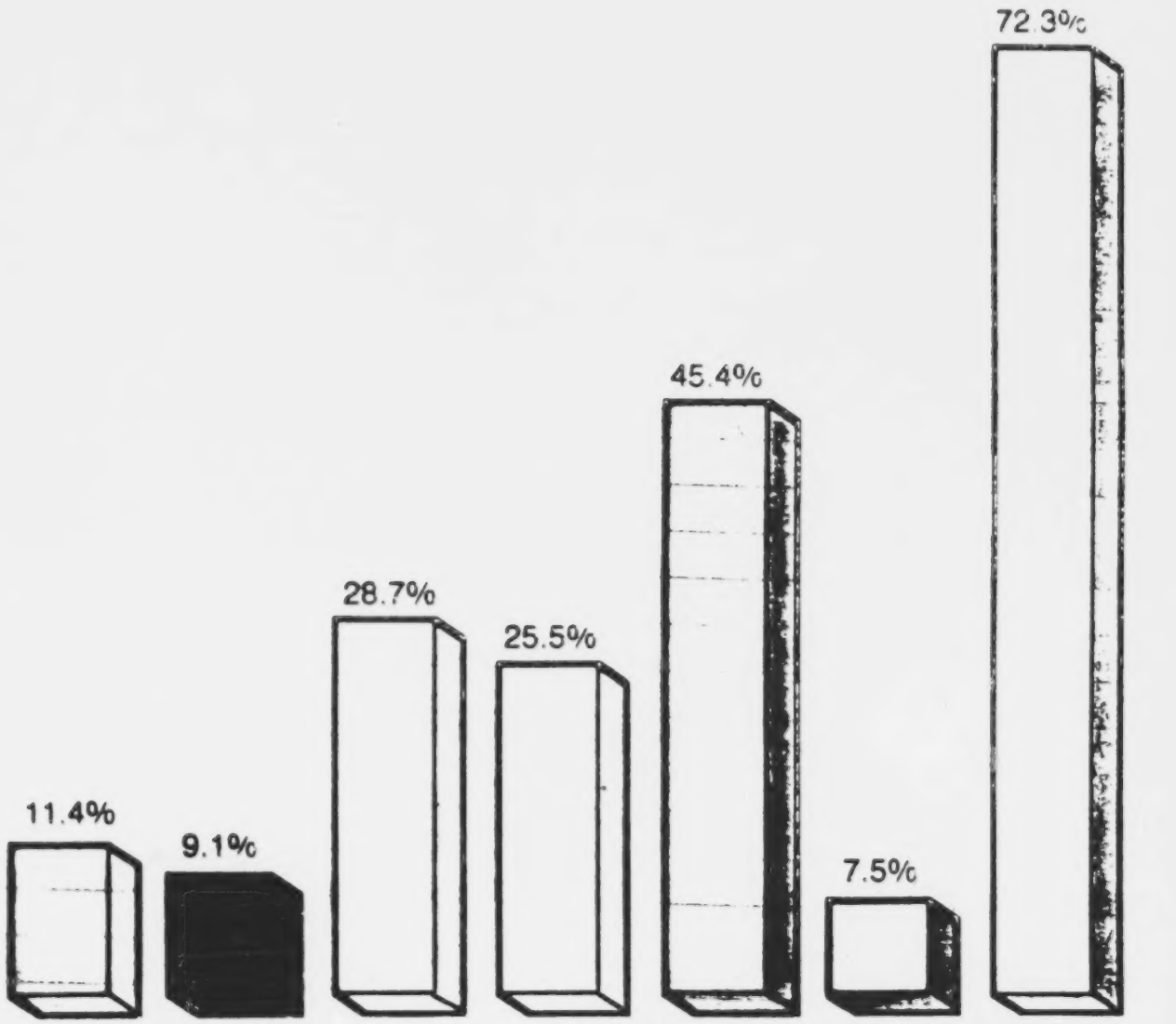
VISUAL 9

Poverty Rates of Families by Selected Characteristics: 1985



*Persons of Hispanic Origin may be of any race

U.S. Department of Commerce
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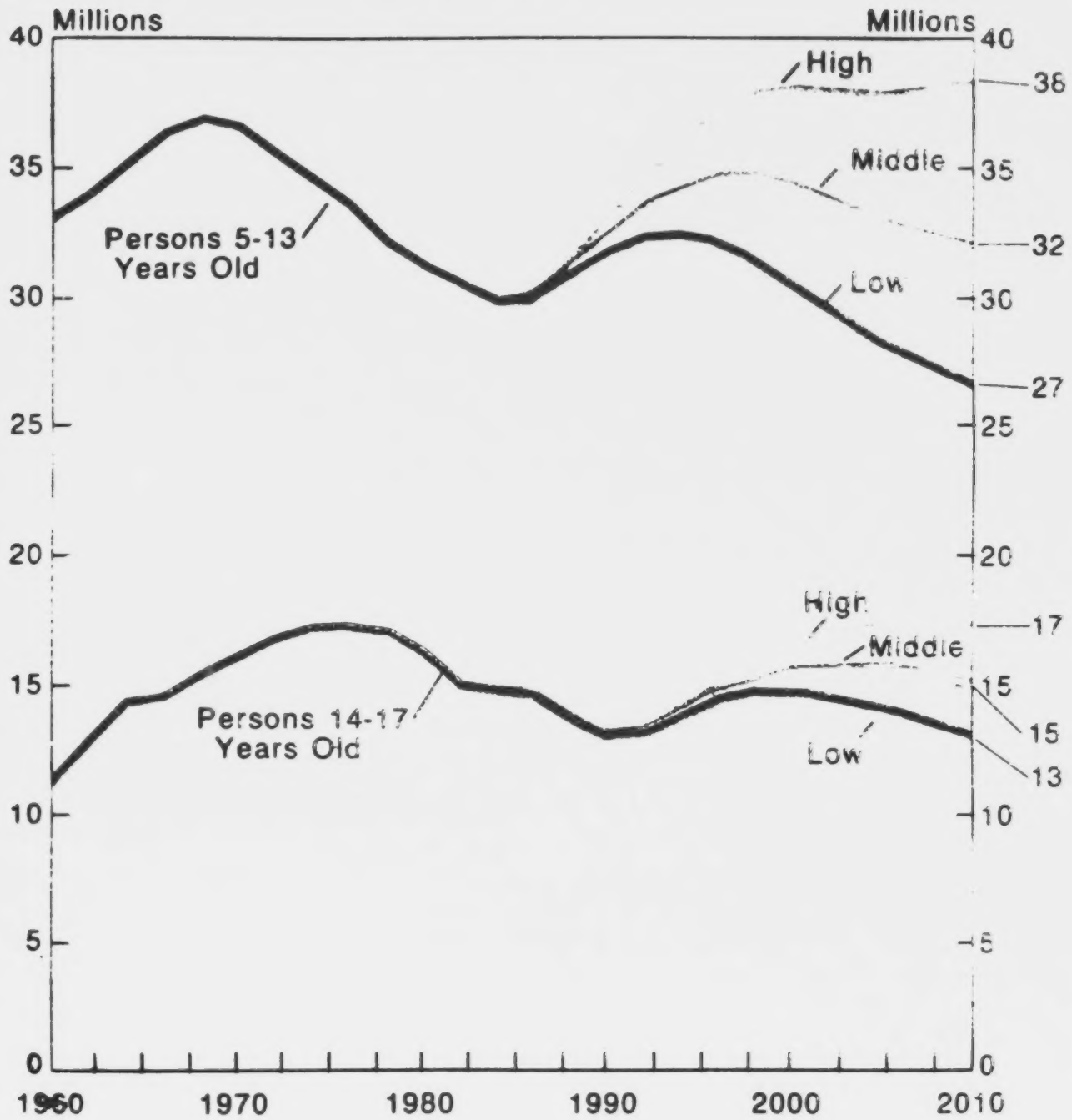
VISUAL 10

Total School Age Populations: 1960 to 2010



U.S. Department of Commerce
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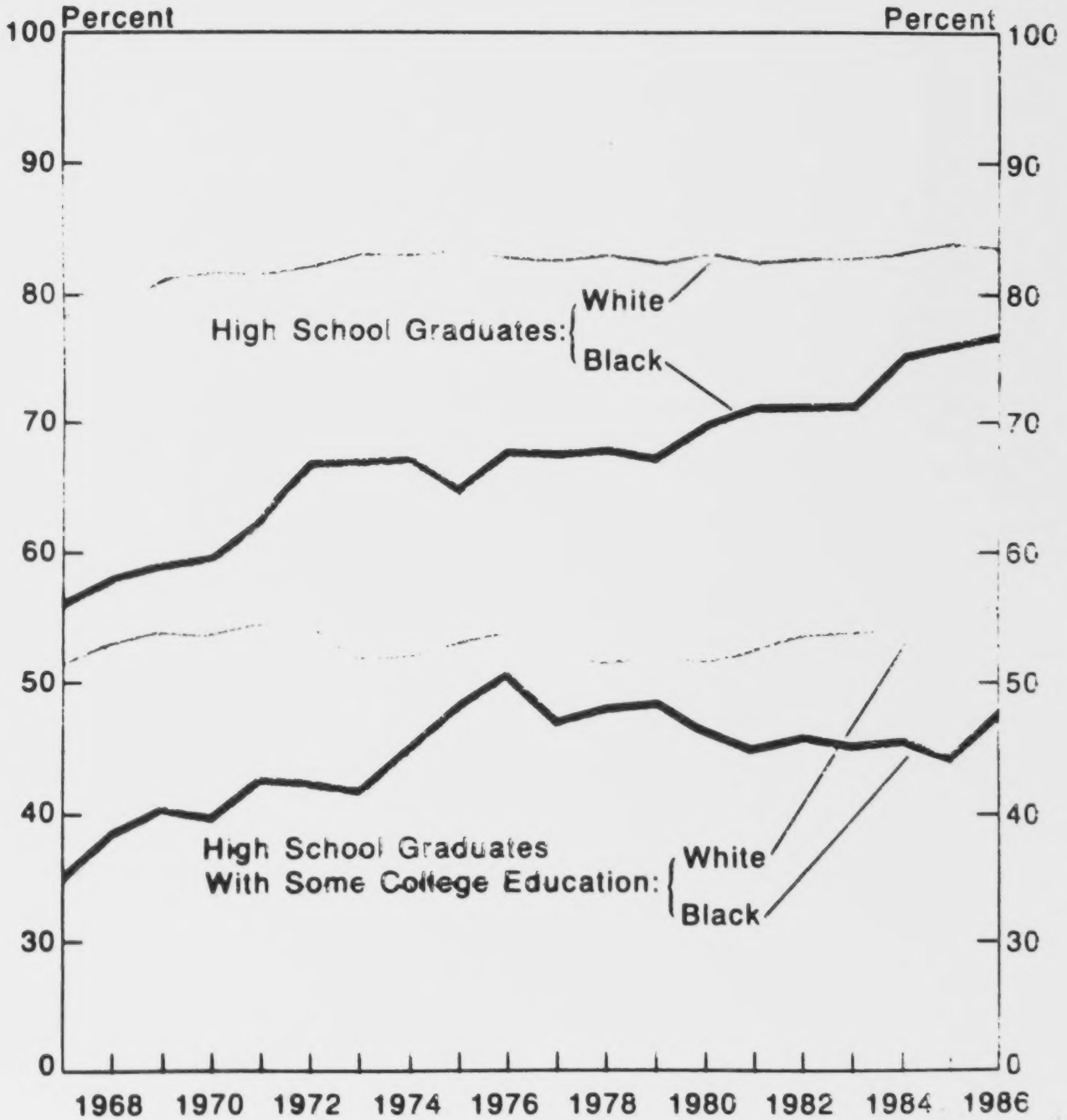
(Estimates to 1986 projections to 2010)

VISUAL 11

High School Completion and College Attendance for Persons 18-to-24 Years Old by Race: 1967 to 1986



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U.S. Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

INFORMATION GUIDE OF PRODUCTS AND SERVICES

Prepared by: THE NATIONAL SERVICES PROGRAM STAFF
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OUTLINE

INTRODUCTION

I. Printed Reports

A. Families

B. Children and Youth

C. Education

D. Population

E. Income

F. Other Data

II. Other Products

A. Microfiche

B. Computer Tapes

C. Online

D. Diskettes

E. Maps

F. Age Search

III. Descriptive Narrative of Products

IV. Selected Uses of Census Data

V. Where and How to Obtain Products and Services

U.S. Bureau of the Census Data Guide
for National Black Child Development Institute
October 22-24, 1987

Introduction

The U.S. Census Bureau is known as "The Fact Finder for the Nation." The name is very appropriate since the agency constantly collects and disseminates data. The Census Bureau is best known for the national census of population and housing occurring every 10 years, but it also conducts national economic, agriculture, and governments censuses every 5 years. Besides censuses, the Census Bureau administers about 250 sample surveys each year (many for other federal agencies) and prepares estimates and projections.

Census facts and figures are a vital part of everyday living. They tell us who we are, how and where we live, how we are housed, and what changes are taking place in our Nation. Government officials, business people, reporters, market analysts, elected officials, and community leaders use census information in their work.

This collection of facts is produced in a wide range of products. Statistics are available in printed reports (with tables, charts and maps), microfiche, summary computer tapes, wall maps, and through a new on-line data service--CENDATA. While printed documents provide data primarily in tabular form, many also give the user descriptive narratives. Different products provide census data for large geographic areas (the Nation, regions, states) and small ones (counties, cities, neighborhoods). Some census publications, such as the Statistical Abstract of the United States, also combine facts from many sources into handy statistical references.

This handout will provide an information guide on selected subject matter data products, a descriptive narrative of these products, instructions for obtaining these products and services, and other sources of assistance.

Since this conference is mainly about families, children, and youth, the products and publications chosen for this guide will focus on that subject matter.

This list is by no means all inclusive of the subject matter reports available on the listed subjects but gives a few selected data sources.

The terms (GPO) and (CSB) listed with the data source are Government Printing Office and Customer Services Branch (addresses on page 13).

SELECTED CENSUS PRODUCTS

1. Printed Reports

A. Families

1. Economic Characteristics of Households in the United States: Fourth Quarter 1984
P - 70, No. 6 — By subscription

2. Household and Family Characteristics: March 1985
P - 20, No. 411
S/N 803-005-00003-6 — Price $6.50

3. Marital Status and Living Arrangements: March 1985
P - 20. No. 410
S/N 803-005-00002-8 — Price $4.75

4. Fertility of American Women: June 1985
P - 20, No. 406
S/N 003-001-90805-1 — Price $3.50

B. Children and Youth

1. Child Care Arrangements of Working Mothers
P - 23, No. 129 June 1982
S/N 003-001-91545-6 — Price $4.00 (GPO)

2. Child Support and Alimony: 1983
P - 23, No. 148
S/N 803-005-10001-4 — Price $3.75 (GPO)

3. After-School Care of School-Age Children: September 1984
P - 23, No. 149
S/N 803-005-10002-2 — Price $2.00 (GPO)

4. Who's Minding the Kids? Winter 1984-85
P - 70, No. 9
S/N 703-088-00008-2 — Price $2.75

C. Education

1. Educational Attainment in the United States: March 1980 and 1981
P-20, No. 390
S/N 003-001-90789-5 Price $3.25 (GPO)

2. School Enrollment-Social and Economic Characteristics of Students: October 1985
P-20, No. 409
S/N 803-005-00001-0 Price $1.00 (GPO)

3. School Enrollment-Social and Economic Characteristics of Students: October 1983
P-20, No. 413
S/N 803-005-00006-1 Price $4.50 (GPO)

4. Education in the U.S. 1940-1983
CDS-85-1
S/N 003-024-06355-1 Price $2.25 (GPO)

5. Census 80: Projects for Students
S/N 003-024-03516-2 Price $5.50 (CSB)

6. Whats it Worth
P-70, No. 11
S/N (CSB)

D. Population

1. General Population Characteristics
U.S. Summary-PC-80-1B
S/N 003-024-02747-0 Price $6.50 (GPO)

2. Volume I Reports By State
PC-80-B
S/N 003-024-027
(Final three digits and price vary by state. Volume numbers run from 2-57B in alphabetical orders of states--Prices range from $3.00-$7.50) (GPO)

3. Population Profile of the U.S. 1984-85
P-23, No. 150
S/N 803-005-10003-1 Price $2.75 (GPO)

4. Projections of the Population of the U.S. by Age, Sex, and Race: 1983-2080
P-25, No. 952
S/N 003-001-91449-2 Price $5.50 (GPO)

5. Summary Characteristics of the Black Population for States and Selected Counties and Places: 1980
PC-80-S1-21
S/N 003-024-06235-6 Price $4.00 (GPO)

6. America's Black Population: 1970-1982
PIO/POP 83-1 (Special Report)
S/N 003-024-05624-1 Price $3.50 (CSB)

E. Income

1. Money Income of Household, Families, and Persons in the U.S.: 1984
P-60, No. 151
S/N 003-001-91657-6 Price $10.00 (GPO)

2. Household Wealth and Asset Ownership: 1984
P-70, No. 7
S/N 703-088-00006-6 Price $3.75 (GPO)

3. Money Income and Poverty Status of Families and Persons in the U.S.: 1986
P-60, No. 157
S/N 003-001-91660-6 Price $2.50 (GPO)

4. Wives Who Earn More Than Their Husbands: 1983
Special Report CDS-80-9 (CSB)

5. Characteristics of the Population-Below the Poverty Level: 1984
P-60-152
S/N 003-001-91658-4 Price $8.00 (GPO)

F. Other Data

1. State and Metropolitan Area Data Book
S/N 003-024-06334-4 Price $28.00 (GPO)

2. Statistical Abstract of the U.S. 1987
S/N 003-024-06367-7 Price $29.00 (GPO)

3. City and County Data Book
S/N 003-024-05833-2 Price $24.00 (GPO)

4. Monthly Product Announcement
Free (CSB)

5. Data User News (monthly Newsletter)
Price $21.00 per year (GPO)

6. Census Catalog and Guide: 1987
S/N 003-024-06637-8 Price $21.00

7. We Series ----------(GPO)

a. We, The Black Americans S/N 003-024-05693-3 Price $1.25
b. We, The American Women S/N 003-024-05694-1 Price $1.00
c. We, The Americans S/N 003-024-05692-5 Price $1.50
d. NOSOTROS S/N 003-024-05695-0 Price $1.50

8. Estimates of Poverty Including the Value of Noncash Benefits
Technical Paper 56
S/N 003-024-06344-1 Price $3.25 (CSB)

9. Detailed Occupation and Years of School Completed by Age, for the Civilian Labor Force by Sex, Race, and Spanish Origin: 1980
PC80-S1-8
S/N 003-024-05114-1 Price $4.50 (GPO)

10. Characteristics of Households and Persons Receiving Noncash Benefits: 1983
P-60, No. 148
C. 3. 186 - P/23/110 Price $2.00 (GPO)

11. Earnings in 1983 of Married-Couple Families by Selected Characteristics of Husband and Wives
P-60, No. 153
S/N 003-001-91550-2 Price $2.25 (GPO)

12. Census Education Project 1988
K-12 Project (CSB)

II. Other Products

(a) Microfiche:

All Census reports printed since the 1790 Census are reproduced on microfiche and can be purchased from commercial sources. Reports issued since 1968 are available from the Bureau. Paperprints made from the microfiche and several detailed data series not in print are also available from the Bureau.

(b) Computer Tapes:

Summary tapes, public-use microdata files, and geographic reference files are available from the Bureau. These tapes allow users to handle large amounts of data efficiently.

(c) Online Access:

The Bureau's online data system CENDATA is accessible through information service companies. Information about these services may be obtained by contacting:

DIALOG Information Services
3460 Hillview Avenue
Palo Alto, CA 94304
(800) 334-2564
or
Data Access and Use Staff
Data User Services Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233
(301) 763-2074

(d) Diskettes:

Reports and tape series are available on 5-inch diskettes called "floppy disks" for the IBM Personal Computer and compatible microcomputers. The diskettes are designed to be used with the PC DOS 2.0 operating system.

(e) Maps:

OUTLINE maps which show the names and bounderies of the geographic areas for which data are produced and STATISTICAL Maps and charts that display selected data are available from the Bureau of the Census.

Age Search Information

Need: Official documents to prove age (in absence of birth certificate), relationship, citizenship, residence, etc.

For: Qualify for pensions; get jobs; naturalization papers, passports, or insurance policies; establish an inheritance; or trace ancestry.

What: Census Bureau maintains files (1900-1980); Can provide transcripts that show age, sex, and relationship to householder. If obtained, state or country of birth, citizenship, or occupation.*

Note: Records organized geographically rather than by name (some indexed) addresses are necessary.

How: Obtain application (and assistance) from:

Personal Census Service Branch, Bureau of the Census
Pittsburg, KS (316) 231-7100

Census History Staff, Data User Services Division
Bureau of the Census, Wash. DC (301) 763-7936

Census Bureau Regional Offices, Department of Commerce
District Offices, Many Post Offices

Fee: $15 * Full Schedule $4 extra

Other: 1790 - 1910 Schedules
National Archives and Records Administration
Washington, DC 20408
(202) 523-3220

III. Descriptive Narrative of Products
(Numbers correspond to suggested Census products)

A. Families

1. This report presents average monthly data on economic characteristics of U.S. households in 1984 as taken from the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) reports.

2. This report summarizes some of the notable recent trends in household and family characteristics and contains detailed demographic data from the March 1985 Current Population Survey (CPS).

3. Report presents detailed information on the marital status and living arrangements of the noninstitutional population of the U.S., by age, sex, race, and Spanish origin.

4. This report provides data on the social and economic needs of women by race and geography based on the June 1984 Current Population Survey.

B. Children and Youth

1. This report measures the extent to which school age children were not with care of their parents during non-school hours and to what extent they were unsupervised by any adult.

2. Presents information on both the award and actual receipt of child support to women on behalf of their children and on alimony for their own support.

3. This report looks at children under age 15 whose mothers were employed and how these children were cared for while their mothers were at work. Measures the complexity of these arrangements and the accompanying daily interruptions in the mother's work schedule.

4. This report takes a brief look at the child-care arrangements of working mothers - who cares for the children, what it costs, and how child care effects the mother's work schedule.

C. Education

1. Presents data on years of school completed for U.S., regions, states and SMSA's by race, age, sex and major occupation.

2. Presents data on trends since 1970 in school and college enrollment based on the CPS survey. (Advance Report)

3. Same as above with more detail.

4. Report gives a detailed analytic view of changes in education for the U.S.

5. One of the several programs under the CENSUS CURRICULUM SUPPORT PROJECT (CCSP). These materials are developed mainly for college level courses but may be adaptable for high school. Useful in teaching the uses of demographic data in everyday life.

6. This report compares the earnings of persons with college degrees to those with only high school diplomas.

D. Population

1. This report presents 100 percent data from the 1980 Census of Population on basic demographic characteristics of the U.S. by region, division, standard consolidated statistical areas (SCSA) and standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA) and other geographic detail by race, age, and sex.

2. This report presents same subject matter data as #1 above by state.

3. Report summarizes demographic and socioeconomic data collected in 1984 and 1985 by the Current Population Survey (CPS).

4. Report contains projections of the U.S. Population by Age, Race, and Sex for years 1983-2080 based on the 1982 population estimates using the cohort component method with alternative assumptions for future fertility, mortality and net immigration levels.

5. Presents socioeconomic data for the Black Population from the 1980 Census for the U.S., its regions, divisions, states, and selected counties and places.

6. A special report which provides a brief compilation of selected demographic, social, economic and other statistical data relating to the Black population.

E. Income

1. Data for this report were developed from the 1970 and the 1980 Census with estimates for 1983 and 1984 for family income from results of the March Current Population Survey (CPS).

2. Report presents data on the wealth of U.S. households in 1984 as taken from the September-December Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) reports.

3. Report on households selected from the 1980 Census samples by type of residence in metropolitan, non-metropolitan, farm and non-farm areas showing per capita income and persons below the poverty level by race.

4. Report provides a perspective on demographic and social economic trends and patterns of working wives.

5. Report shows poverty data by characteristics of race, family relationships, type of residence, education, work experience, and type of income received.

F. Other Data

1. Report presents a vast array of data items by state and the New England Metropolitan statistical areas. Includes data from both governmental and the private sector.

2. Presents statistics from over 220 governmental agencies and private organizations focusing primarily on national level summary data.

3. Includes a comprehensive social and economic profile by state, counties and cities with 25,000 or more inhabitants. Includes limited data for smaller places.

4. A listing issued monthly of all new Census Bureau products. FREE!

5. This monthly newsletter reports on new products, data highlights, applications of census data and plans for upcoming censuses.

6. A catalog and guide of the Bureau's Products and Services.

7. Four in a series of publications about Women, Blacks, Hispanics (printed bilingually in Spanish/English).

8. This report describes alternative procedures for valuing non-cash benefits received by low-income population and presents estimates of the effect of these benefits on the size and composition of the poverty population.

9. A detailed report by occupation by years of school completed by age, race and sex.

10. Report contains data on the characteristics of households and persons who received non-cash benefits in 1983 as reported in the March 1984 Current Population Survey.

11. Report contains data on the annual earning's of husbands and wives and then combined earnings as married couples for 1983.

12. The Census education package is desinged to provide educators with materials they can use in the classroom with grades K-12 to introduce students to the importance of the 1990 decennial census.

IV. Selected Uses of Census Data

1. Federal, State and Local Uses:

   a. Establish the U.S. population count
   b. Reapportionment of congressional seats
   c. Allocation of federal and state grants
   d. Planning and implementation of state and local programs

2. Economic Uses:

   a. Identify markets
   b. Locate facilities
   c. Define sales/administrative territories
   d. Select products/programs
   e. Set quotas and goals

3. Education Uses:

   a. Identify potential site location
   b. Establish enrollment quotas
   c. Provide per capita information
   d. Identify nursey and pre-school needs

4. Other Applications:

   a. Increase knowledge
   b. Develop goals
   c. Document statistics

V. Where and How to Obtain Census Bureau Products and Services

PRODUCTS

Census Bureau data products include printed publications, maps, computer tapes, diskettes, and microfiche.

All Census products are sold through either the Superintendent of Documents or Customer Services Branch, Bureau of the Census and must be prepaid. Deposit accounts may be established with both agencies. Prices and ordering information appear in the following Bureau sources: Monthly Product Announcement, Bureau of the Census Catalog, and Publication Order Forms (POF's), as available. Publications, maps, microfiche, and computer tape products are also available from State Data Centers. There are charges for some products, and product availability differs with each State Data Center.

Publications

Most subscription and final Census Bureau publications, including the printed reports from the major censuses, can be purchased from:

Superintendent of Documents
Government Printing Office (GPO)
Washington, DC 20402

To order, you need the correct GPO stock number and the price. Check the stock number given on this information guide, the Bureau of the Census Catalog or call or write Census Bureau:

Customer Services Branch (CSB) (Publications)
Data User Services Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233
301/763-4100

Reference copies of Census Bureau publications and order forms are available for review at U.S. Department of Commerce District Offices, located in 47 cities throughout the United States. Reference copies of Census Bureau publications and order forms are available for review and order placement in the Bureau's 12 Regional Offices. Orders for Census Bureau publications can be placed through the Commerce District Offices. For a listing of District Offices, refer to the listing on page 15 of this guide.

The U.S. Government Printing Office maintains retail bookstores in Washington, DC, and 21 cities throughout the United States. Each stocks about 1,500 titles including many issued by the Census Bureau. A listing of these bookstores with their addresses and phone numbers is found in the Bureau of the Census Catalog and Guide.

Microfiche

Orders for 1980 report fiche (PHC80-1 and PC80-1-D; PC80-2) are available through:

Superintendent of Documents
Government Printing Office
Washington, DC 20402

Census Bureau printed reports on microfiche and unpublished data (e.g. P.L. 94-171 counts and STF 1A) can be obtained from:

Customer Services Branch (Microfiche)
Data User Services Division
301/763-4100

Computer Tape Products

Tape orders are handled through Customer Services Branch, (Agriculture, Construction, Foreign Trade Divisions also sell tapes.) All orders should be sent to:

Customer Services Branch (Tapes)
Data User Services Division
301/763-4100

Maps

The available 1980 census maps include the blocked statistics portions of the Metropolitan Map Series/Vicinity Map Series, county and place maps.

Individual sheets of the 1980 census maps (Metropolitan Map Series/Vicinity Map Series, county and place) can be purchased from:

Customer Services (Maps)
Data User Services Division
301/763-4100

Services

The Bureau of the Census has Information Services Specialists in each of the 12 regional offices. They respond to user inquires, conduct workshops and seminars, and provide a variety of other services. A listing of their addresses and telephone numbers is listed in the Bureau of the Census Catalog and on page 16 of this guide. For further information contact:

Information Service Staff
Field Division
301/763-5830

The "State Data Center Program" is a federal-state cooperative program designed to help state and local governments make better use of statistical resources. For further information about the "State Data Center Program" contact:

State and Regional Programs Staff
Data User Services Division
301/763-1580

An address list is kept up to date and may be secured through the above address.

The "National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services" is designed to improve the ability of data users to acquire information on the availability of specific data files, computer tapes and processing services. Formerly known as the Summary Tape Processing Center program, information can be obtained through:

State and Regional Program Staff
Data User Services Division
301/763-1580

An address list is kept up to date and may be secured through the above address.

User Training Workshop/Seminars

The Census Bureau conducts a number of Nationwide training courses designed to provide technical and informational assistance to data users. For information on types of training programs available contact:

User Training Branch
Data User Services Division
301/763-1510

Age Search Program

For documentation of birth or age, as referenced on page 7 of this guide; the Census Bureau will search the various Federal Censuses of population. This service is provided to someone seeking his/her own transcript as well as for a deceased person, requested through an attorney or executor of an estate.

Census History Staff
Data User Services Division
301/763-7936

Special Censuses

During non-Census years the Census Bureau will respond to special requests for official censuses on a cost reimbursable basis. For further information contact:

Special Census Branch
Decennial Census Division
301/763-7854

CENSUS INFORMATION SOURCES

Reference Materials Available for Geneological and Other Research

The Customer Services Branch of the Data User Services Division does not provide unpublished Decennial Census maps for censuses prior to 1970 nor does it provide microfilm containing individual census records. Inquires of this nature should be directed to:

Decennial Census Maps 1790-1960

Center for Cartographic and Architectural Archives
National Archives
Room 2-W
Eighth and Pennsylvania, NW
Washington, DC 20408
202/523-3062

Individual Census Records 1790-1900*

Correspondence Branch (NNCC)
National Archives
Room 206
Eigth and Pennsylvania, NW
Washington, DC 20408
301/523-3218

*Individual census records for the 1910 Decennial and later censuses remain confidential.

For information concerning other facts of the Census Bureau, write to:

DATA USER SERVICES DIVISION
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

FOR FREE REFERENCE USE, TRY YOUR LIBRARY

U.S. Census Bureau Regional Offices

Information Services Specialists in our 12 regional offices are ready to help you. They can help you locate census information on your community/state, provide you with training and technical assistance and point you toward other sources of information in your state.

° Atlanta, GA	(404) 347-2274
° Boston, MA	(617) 223-0226
° Charlotte, NC	(704) 371-6144
° Chicago, IL	(312) 353-0980
° Dallas, TX	(214) 767-0625
° Denver, CO	(303) 236-2200
° Detroit, MI	(313) 226-4675
° Kansas City, KS	(913) 236-3731
° Los Angeles, CA	(213) 209-6612
° New York, NY	(212) 264-4730
° Philadelphia, PA	(215) 597-8183
° Seattle, WA	(206) 442-7080

State Data Centers

State Data Centers are agencies that provide users with access to census data and training and technical assistance. Depending upon the center and the request, services may be free of charge or have an associated cost. Presently, there are State Data Centers in every state plus the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. These and State Data Center Affiliates, which total about 1300, are excellent sources of state and local data. A listing of the lead agencies in charge of all 53 State Data Centers is provided on the last page of the guide. (See listing Pgs. 17-18)

Other Sources

Many public libraries, chambers of commerce, city and regional planning offices, and similar agencies use census data and/or maintain census collections in varying levels. Some of these, especially planning offices, also produce their own demographic data, such as local population and housing estimates. These agencies are immediate local data sources. Your State Data Center and/or Census Bureau Regional Office can help you quickly pinpoint them. They can also tell you which local governments in your state have data from the 1980 Neighborhood Statistics Program.

STATE DATA CENTER PROGRAM LEAD AGENCIES

Alabama

Center for Business and
Economic Research
University of Alabama
PO Box AK
University, AL 35486
Dr Carl Ferguson Director
*Ms. Annette Watters
(205) 348-6191

Alaska

Alaska Department of Labor
Research and Analysis
PO Box 25504
Juneau, AK 99802-5504
*Mr. Brian Rae
(907) 465-4500

Arizona

The Arizona Department of
Economic Security
1300 West Washington, 1st Floor
PO Box 6123-0452
Phoenix, AZ 85005
Ms. Linda Strack
*Ms. Betty Jeffries
(602) 256-5984

Arkansas

Research and Public Service
University of Arkansas at
Little Rock 33rd and University Avenue
Little Rock, AR 72204
*Ms. Sarah Breshears
(501) 371-1973

California

State Census Data Center
Department of Finance
1025 P Street
Sacramento, CA 95814
*Ms. Linda Gage, Director
(916) 322-4651

Colorado

Division of Local Government
Colorado Dept. of Local Affairs
1313 Sherman Street, Room 520
Denver, CO 80203
*Mr. Reid Reynolds
Ms. Rebecca Picaso
(303) 866-2156

Connecticut

Comprehensive Planning Division
Office of Policy and Management
State of Connecticut
80 Washington Street
Hartford, CT 06106
*Mr. Theron A. Schnure
(203) 566-3806

Delaware

Delaware Development Office
99 Kings Highway
PO Box 1401
Dover, DE 19903
Mr. Doug Clendaniel
*Ms. Judy McKinney
(302) 736-4271

District of Columbia

Data Services Division
Mayor's Office of Planning
Presidential Bldg., Room 313
415 12th Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20004
*Mr. Albert Mindlin
(202) 727-6533

Florida

Florida State Data Center
Executive Office of the Governor
Office of Planning and Budgeting
The Capitol
Tallahassee, FL 32301-8047
*Ms. Leslie Hulett
(904) 487-2814

Georgia

Division of Demographic and
Statistical Services
Georgia Office of Planning
and Budget
270 Washington St. S.W. Room 608
Atlanta, GA 30334
Mr. Tom Wagner
*Ms. Robin Kirkpatrick
(404) 656-0911

Hawaii

State Department of Planning
and Economic Development
Kamamalu Building, Room 602A
250 S. King Street
Honolulu, HI 96813
(mailing address)
PO Box 2359
Honolulu, HI 96804
*Mr. Bob Stanfield
(808) 548-3082

Idaho

Division of Economic and
Community Affairs
Department of Commerce
State Capitol Bldg., Room 108
Boise, ID 83720
*Mr. Alan Porter
(208) 334-4714

Illinois

Division of Planning and
Financial Analysis
Illinois Bureau of the Budget
William Stratton Bldg., Room 605
Springfield, IL 62706
*Ms. Ann Gerac
(217) 782-3600

Indiana

Indiana State Library
Indiana State Data Center
Indianapolis, IN 46204
Mr. Ray Ewick, Director
*Ms. Sarah Thompson
(317) 232-3733

Iowa

Research Section
Iowa Department of Economic
Development 200 East Grand Avenue
Des Moines, IA 50309
*Mr. Doug Geiler
(515) 281-3925

Kansas

State Library
State Capitol Building, Room 343-N
Topeka, KS 66612
*Mr. Marc Galbraith
(913) 296-3296

Kentucky

Urban Studies Center
College of Urban & Public Affairs
University of Louisville
Gardencourt Campus
Alta Vista Rd.
Louisville, KY 40292
*Ms. Shirley Dames
(502) 588-6626

Louisiana

State Planning Office
Louisiana Department of
Administration
PO Box 94095
Baton Rouge, LA 70804
*Ms. Karen Peterson
(504) 342-7410

Maine

Division of Economic Analysis and
Research
Maine Department of Labor
20 Union Street
Augusta, ME 04330
Mr. Reynold Fongemie, Director
*Ms. Jean Martin
(207) 289-2271

Maryland

Maryland Department of State
Planning
301 West Preston Street
Baltimore, MD 21201
Ms. Constance Lieber, Secretary
of the Md. Dept. of State Planning
*Mr. Arthur Benjamin
(301) 225-4450

Massachusetts

Massachusetts Institute for Social
and Economic Research
University of Massachusetts
117 Draper Hall
Amherst, MA 01003
*Dr. Patricia Madson
(413) 545-0176

Michigan

Michigan Information Center
Department of Management and Budget
Office of Revenue and Tax Analysis
PO Box 30026
Lansing, MI 48909
*Dr. Laurence Rosen
(517) 373-2697

Minnesota

State Demographic Unit
Minnesota State Planning Agency
101 Capitol Square Bldg.
550 Cedar Street
St. Paul, MN 55101
Mr. Thomas Gillespy
*Ms. Eileen Barr
(612) 296-4886

Mississippi

Center for Population Studies
The University of Mississippi
Bondurant Building, Room 3W
University, MS 38677
*Dr. Max Williams, Director
Ms. Michele Plunk
(601) 232-7288

Missouri

Planning Section
Missouri Coordinating Board for
Higher Education 101 Adams Street
Jefferson City, MO 65101
*Ms. Sarah Ogawa
(314) 751-2361

Montana

Census and Economic Information
Center
Montana Department of Commerce
1424 9th Avenue
Capitol Station
Helena, MT 59620-0401
*Ms. Patricia Roberts
(406) 444-2896

Nebraska

Bureau of Business Research
200 CBA
The University of Nebraska-Lincoln
Lincoln, NE 68588-0406
Dr. Donald Pursell, Director
*Mr. Jerry Deichert
(402) 472-2334

Nevada

Nevada State Library
Capitol Complex
401 North Carson
Carson City, NV 89710
Ms. Joan Kerschner, State Librarian
*Ms. Patricia Diaddar
(702) 885-5160

New Hampshire

Office of State Planning
State of New Hampshire
2-1/2 Beacon Street
Concord, NH 03301
*Mr. Jim McLaughlin
(603) 271-2155

New Jersey

New Jersey Department of Labor
Division of Planning and Research
CN 388
Trenton, NJ 08625-0388
*Ms. Connie O. Hughes
(609) 984-2593

New Mexico

Economic Development and Tourism Dept.
1100 St. Francis Drive
Santa Fe, NM 87503
*Ms. Carol Selleck
(505) 827-0276

New York

Division of Economic Research
and Statistics
New York Department of Commerce
1 Commerce Plaza, Room 806
99 Washington Ave.
Albany, NY 12245
Mr. Peter Ansell, Assistant Deputy
Commissioner
*Mr. Mike Batutis
(518) 474-6005

North Carolina

North Carolina Office of State Budget
and Management
116 West Jones Street
Raleigh, NC 27611
*Ms. Frances Ewing, Director
of State Data Center
(919) 733-7061

North Dakota

Dept. of Agricultural Economics
North Dakota State University
Morrill Hall
PO Box 5636
Fargo, ND 58105
*Dr. Richard Rathge
(701) 237-8821

*Contact person

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF
COMMERCE
NEWS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20230

BUREAU OF
THE
CENSUS

Public Information Office
(301)763-4040

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CB87-B-02

Rosalind Bruno
(301) 763-1154

AFTER-SCHOOL CARE OF BLACK AND WHITE YOUTH STUDIED BY CENSUS BUREAU

Three-fourths of the nation's 4.3 million elementary school-age Black children were cared for by their parents after school in 1984, according to the Commerce Department's Census Bureau.

Most of the remaining one million youths regularly spent time after school with other relatives. A smaller proportion was cared for by nonrelatives or without adult care.

Ninety percent of children with mothers not in the labor force were supervised by a parent compared with 67 percent with mothers in the labor force and 61 percent with mothers employed full time.

The report shows some evidence that Black children were more likely to be supervised by a parent if they lived in married-couple households than in households maintained by women alone--78 percent versus 75 percent. They were less likely to be supervised by another relative (11 percent versus 16 percent).

About 75 percent of White youths also were supervised by a parent after school. Proportions of those cared for by relatives, nonrelatives, or had no adult care were similiar.

Nearly 80 percent of White children in married-couple households were supervised by a parent compared with slightly more than 60 percent of those who live in households maintained by women.

As in all surveys, the data in this report are subject to sampliing variability and response errors.

Copies of After School Care of School Age Children: December 1984, Series P-23, No. 149, are available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

The following table provides information on after-school care of persons enrolled in school by household structure, labor force status of mother, and race.

PS 255

. After-School Caretaker of Children 5 to 13 Years Old Enrolled in School by Type of Household, Labor Force Status of Mother, and Race: December 1984

(Numbers in thousands)

Race, labor force status of mother, and type of household	Number	Percent				
		Parent	Adult sibling	Other relative	Non-relative	No adult
ALL HOUSEHOLDS						
All Children						
All races	28,852	73.5	3.7	6.6	7.8	7.2
White	23,350	73.4	3.6	5.7	8.3	7.9
Black	4,316	73.9	3.0	10.7	5.6	4.3
Mother in Labor Force						
All races	17,027	63.2	4.1	9.3	11.8	10.9
White	13,715	62.5	3.9	8.6	12.7	12.0
Black	2,626	67.2	4.7	13.4	8.1	5.9
Mother Employed Full Time						
All races	10,539	54.3	5.2	11.7	14.8	13.5
White	8,307	52.8	5.0	10.8	15.9	15.0
Black	1,748	60.9	5.5	15.2	10.3	7.4
MARRIED-COUPLE HOUSEHOLD						
All Children						
All races	21,979	78.3	2.2	5.5	6.9	6.8
White	19,099	78.4	2.2	4.9	7.1	7.2
Black	1,933	78.1	2.6	8.6	5.6	4.6
Mother in Labor Force						
All races	13,201	66.5	3.5	8.2	11.0	10.4
White	11,265	65.9	3.4	7.6	11.4	11.3
Black	1,372	72.3	3.3	10.9	7.3	5.4
Mother Employed Full Time						
All races	7,936	58.0	4.4	10.3	13.8	13.0
White	6,580	56.6	4.3	9.6	14.6	14.3
Black	973	67.3	3.7	12.1	9.4	4.7
HOUSEHOLD MAINTAINED BY A WOMAN						
All Children						
All races	5,935	67.2	4.3	10.2	9.9	8.1
White	3,521	62.3	4.6	9.3	13.1	10.3
Black	3,207	74.8	3.4	12.1	5.4	4.0
Mother in Labor Force						
All races	3,607	51.7	6.4	13.8	15.2	12.6
White	2,290	45.9	6.4	13.2	18.8	15.4
Black	1,194	62.1	6.2	15.6	9.0	6.4
Mother Employed Full Time						
All races	2,480	42.8	8.0	16.0	17.8	14.9
White	1,618	37.3	8.0	15.5	21.3	17.6
Black	783	54.5	7.5	18.0	11.5	8.0

-X-

February 1987

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF
COMMERCE
NEWS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20230

BUREAU OF
THE
CENSUS

For Release Wed., April 1, 1987
CB87-59

Public Information Office
(301) 763-4040

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HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUT RATE DECLINING, CENSUS BUREAU REPORTS

The number and rate of high school dropouts have decreased significantly in this decade compared with 10 years earlier, according to a report by the Commerce Department's Census Bureau.

A report on school enrollment shows about 535,000 students left the 10th, 11th, and 12th grades between October 1982 and October 1983 compared with 683,000 in 1972-1973. The dropout rate decreased from 6.3 percent to 5.2 percent.

This final report for 1983 is the first Census Bureau publication showing dropout totals and the calculation of a yearly dropout rate.

The dropout rate for Black males decreased from 12 percent to 7 percent over the period.

The report indicates that students who did drop out may have remained in high school longer than 10 years earlier, since the rate also decreased for those in the 10th and 11th grades.

(more)

High school graduates appear more likely than in the past to take some time away from school before they begin college, the report shows. Among first-year college students in 1983, about 52 percent had graduated from high school that same year compared with 62 percent 10 years earlier. Also, college students are apparently taking more breaks during their advanced training; in 1983 about 10 percent of all college students aged 18 to 21 had not been enrolled in the fall of 1982 compared with 7 percent in the fall of 1973.

Copies of School Enrollment--Social and Economic Characteristics of Students: October 1983, Series P-20, No. 413, are available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

-X-

engineering, just 1.5 percent of women held degrees in this field. Business accounted for 23 percent of men's degrees and 15 percent of women's. Twenty-five percent of women's degrees were in education, compared with 9 percent of men's.

Average monthly income also varied according to field of study. Here are some examples:

- Medicine/dentistry, $3,440
- Engineering, $2,707
- Liberal arts/humanities, $1,383
- Home economics, $1,063

Here are some other highlights:

- Average monthly income for those without a high school diploma was $693.
- The field of education accounted for about 16 percent of all degrees and one-third of all master's degrees.
- Law and medicine/dentistry accounted for some 60 percent of professional and doctorate degrees.

The report also includes data on high school coursework completed and the work-related training individuals have received.

As in all surveys, the data are subject to sampling variability and other sources of error.

Copies of the report, What's It Worth: Educational Background and Economic Status: Spring 1984, Series P-70, No. 11, are available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. GPO Stock Number 703-088-00010-4 Price $ 2.75

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF
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NEWS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20230

BUREAU OF
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For Release Friday, October 2, 1987
CB87-158

COLLEGE GRADUATE INCOME NEARLY DOUBLE THAT OF HIGH SCHOOL GRADS, CENSUS BUREAU SAYS

People with college degrees had an average monthly income of $1,910 in 1984, nearly twice the $1,045 average for those with only high school diplomas, according to a report by the Commerce Department's Census Bureau.

The report says that persons with professional degrees have the highest average monthly income of all degree holders at $3,871. The monthly average for holders of other degrees is reported as $3,265 for Ph.D.'s, $2,288 for master's degrees, $1,841 for bachelor's degrees, and $1,346 for associate degrees. (Income includes wages and salary as well as all other money income, i.e., pensions, paid benefits, interest, dividends, etc.)

The study, reporting data from the Survey of Income and Program Participation, shows that about 21 percent of the adult population has earned a degree beyond high school. Post-secondary degrees were held by 23 percent of men, 19 percent of women, 22 percent of Whites and 11 percent of Blacks.

The report also contains data showing degrees by field for males, females, Whites, Blacks and age groups. Here are three different comparisons of field of degree by sex: While 14 percent of all degrees held by men were in

(more)

Statistical Brief

From the Bureau of the Census
Survey of Income and Program Participation

Who's Minding the Kids?

More than 29 million children under age 15 had mothers who worked; almost 19 million of these children had mothers who worked full time.

Demand for child care is growing as more women with young children work. This brief provides the latest data on the child care arrangements of working mothers. The data on children who care for themselves are from the Current Population Survey (CPS), conducted in December 1984. All other data were collected in the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) for December 1984 through March 1985 and cover the three youngest children using child care in each household. This group represents about 90 percent of all children whose mothers worked.

The majority of preschool-age children were cared for in their own or other homes while their mothers worked.

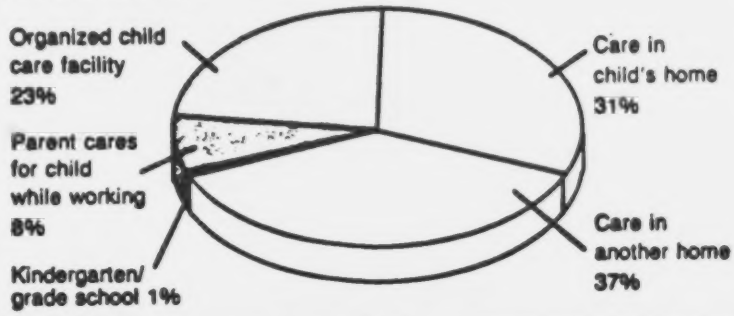
Among the 8.2 million children under 5 years old whose mothers work, 31 percent were cared for in their own homes (principally by their fathers), 37 percent were cared for in another home (usually by someone not related to the child), and 23 percent were in organized child care facilities which include day/group care centers or nursery or preschools. Another 8 percent were cared for by their mother while she was working either at home or away from home. The use of organized child care has grown substantially. In 1984-85, 1 in 4 working women with a child under 5 used some type of organized child care facility for their youngest child, up from 16 percent in 1982.

Preschoolers of full-time working mothers were less likely to be cared for at home (24 percent) than were children of mothers who worked part time (42 percent). For many part-time working mothers, the opportunity to work evenings or weekends makes it possible for "9 to 5" working fathers to babysit. Child care provided by the father was less frequently used in families where the mother worked full time; 11 percent of the children of these mothers were cared for by their fathers, compared with 24 percent of children of part-time working mothers. Full-time workers placed greater reliance on child care in the home of someone unrelated to the child and on organized child care facilities.

For almost 14 million school-age children, school is the primary source of child care.

Another 4.5 million children were not in school most of the time their mothers were working, and almost half of them were cared for in their own homes, principally by their fathers. Of the 14 million children for whom school was the primary child care facility, 5 million had a second child care arrangement. 2.1 million children were cared for in their own homes and another 1.3 million children were cared for in someone else's home. About 344,000 attended group care centers after school.

Primary Child Care Arrangements of Preschool Children (8 million children)


Organized child care facility 23%
Parent cares for child while working 8%
Kindergarten/ grade school 1%
Care in child's home 31%
Care in another home 37%

SB-2-87
Issued May 1987

Weekly Cash Payments for Child Care Made by Employed Mothers with One Child: 1984-85

	Percent not paying cash	Percent paying cash	Median (dollars)
Care by relatives	62	38	28
Care by nonrelatives	13	87	41
Organized child care	24	76	44

Whether through parental preference or lack of good alternatives, some children cared for themselves or stayed with another child under 14 while their mothers worked.

According to the CPS, 2.1 million children 5 to 13 years old regularly spent some period of time without adult supervision after school. About two-thirds of these children had mothers who worked full time. Older children were much more likely to be left alone: 22 percent of 12- and 13-year-olds, 16 percent of 9-to-11-year-olds, and 6 percent of 5-to-8-year-olds whose mothers worked full-time had no adult supervision for some period of time after school. Children left alone or with another child under 14 were on their own for relatively short periods of time: about 3 in 10 children were left alone for less than an hour. However, 1 in 10 were left alone for 3 hours or more.*

The possibility of a breakdown in child care arrangements is a constant concern, yet relatively few working parents reported that they lost work time because of failures in these arrangements.

Of the 7.7 million working women who relied on others (excluding kindergarten or grade school) for child care services for any of their children under age 15, an average of 6 percent lost time from work each month as a result of a failure in child care arrangements. For women with one child using one arrangement only, those who use organized child care programs have fewer work disruptions (1 percent) than those who place their children in someone else's home (8 percent). Work disruptions refer to time lost by either the woman or her husband and may be higher than usual because the survey was conducted during the more inclement winter months.

The cost of child care represents a sizeable expense for most working parents.

For women with one child using one child care arrangement only, the median amount paid for child care services in 1984-85 was $39 per week. About one-fourth of working mothers paid $50 or more per week, while only 2 percent paid more than $100 per week. The cost of child care is relatively less expensive when provided by relatives than when provided by nonrelatives or organized child care services. Relatives are also less likely to receive any cash payment at all: about 60 percent of mothers whose child was cared for by a relative made no payment at all.

As the demand for child care services has grown, the annual expenditure for child care of all types has reached an estimated 11 billion dollars.

*The estimates related to children left unsupervised may be underestimated. For discussion, see the following reports.

For Further Information

See: Current Population Reports, Series P-23, No. 149, *After-School Care of School-Age Children: December 1984;* and Current Population Reports, Series P-70, No. 9, *Who's Minding the Kids? Child Care Arrangements: Winter 1984-85.* (For sale by Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.)

Contact: Martin O'Connell
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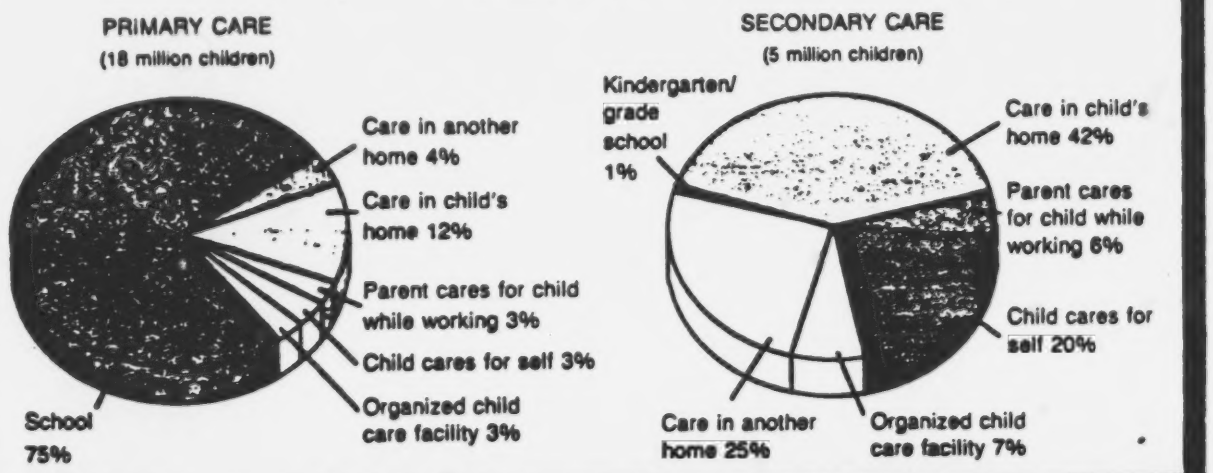
or
Jennifer Marks
(301) 763-3814

This is one of a series of occasional reports providing timely data on specific policy-related issues. The Bureau of the Census conducts various demographic surveys of the U.S. population; this Brief presents data from one or more such surveys. The data are subject to various errors such as undercoverage of the population, processing errors, and respondent reporting errors. Certain measures, such as quality control programs, are implemented to reduce these errors. In addition, if each of the surveys was repeated with different samples of respondents, the results would vary from sample to sample. The results in this brief have been tested to conform to the Bureau's statistical standards. Caution should be used when comparing these data to other data sets.

Child Care Arrangements of School-Age Children

NOTE: Primary is the arrangement used most of the hours the mother is working; secondary is the arrangement used when additional care is necessary during the mother's working hours.


PRIMARY CARE
(18 million children)
Care in another home 4%
Care in child's home 12%
Parent cares for child while working 3%
Child cares for self 3%
Organized child care facility 3%
School 75%
SECONDARY CARE
(5 million children)
Kindergarten/ grade school 1%
Care in child's home 42%
Parent cares for child while working 6%
Child cares for self 20%
Care in another home 25%
Organized child care facility 7%

Statistical Brief

From the Survey of Income and Program Participation

Children and Their Participation in Government Assistance Programs

One of three children in the United States received benefits from some government assistance program in the fourth quarter of 1984.

Congress and the Executive Branch have designed assistance programs to protect and nurture America's children. This Brief looks at the extent to which our children are covered by one or more of the following means-tested programs: food stamps, free and reduced-price school meals, Medicaid, public or subsidized rental housing, Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), and other cash payments. The data reported here are primarily from the Survey of Income and Program Participation. Poverty rates are based on the results of another Census Bureau survey, the Current Population Survey.

Children under 18 years old made up 27 percent of our population.

Of the 61 million children in the United States in 1984, 3 out of 10 were under the age of 5 and more than half were less than 10 years old. Many of these children are at risk of suffering from the effects of poverty, family disruption, and parental unemployment.

One-fifth of all children lived in poverty in 1984.

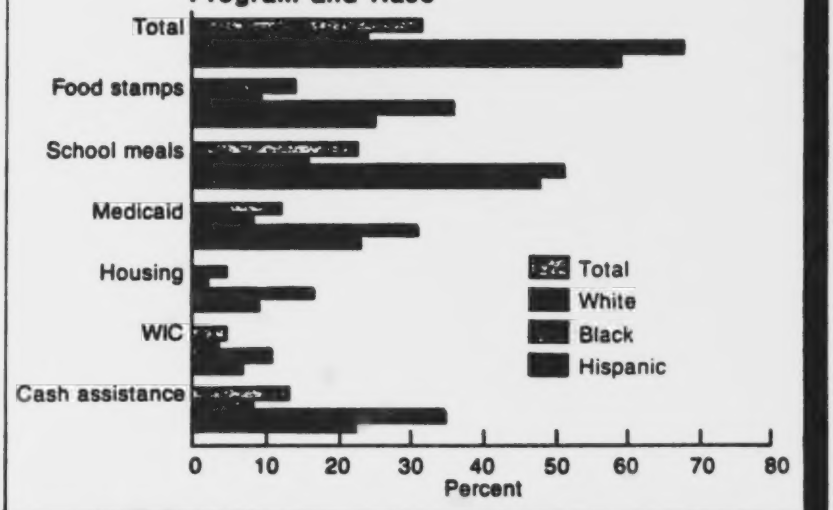
Forty-seven percent of Black children and almost 40 percent of Hispanic children were poor. Among White children, 17 percent were poor. The hardest-hit were children in families with no fathers present.

Close to one-fourth of all children lived in single-parent families usually with their mothers only.

One-half of children living in families with a female householder were poor. Among Black and Hispanic mother-child families, most children were poor: two-thirds of Black children and about the same proportion of Hispanic children. Even among White mother-child families, 46 percent of children lived in poverty.

For many children, living with one parent is a temporary arrangement. Still, we estimate that 60 percent of all children will live for at least one year with only one parent at some time before the age of 18. These single-parent families are of special concern because their children's needs are often more acute than those of children in two-parent families.

Children by Type of Assistance Program and Race



SB-1-87 Issued March 1987

U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Percent of children residing in households where someone received benefits from one or more government programs based on need, fourth quarter 1984: 32%

Food stamps: 14%	Housing: 5%
School meals: 23%	WIC: 5%
Medicaid: 13%	Cash assistance: 14%

More than 3 out of 4 children lived in households in which the householder was working at a full-time job during all weeks of the month.

This proportion was somewhat higher for children in married-couple households (86 percent) and much lower for children in female-householder families (51 percent). Seven percent of children were in households where no member had any type of labor force activity. Children in households with no labor force activity were concentrated in several situations: about 73 percent (3.2 million) were in female-householder families and 40 percent were Black even though Black children constituted 16 percent of all children.

Of the government programs available, the school meal programs helped the most children: 23 percent of children lived in households where someone received free or reduced-price meals at school.

Some 14 million children took advantage of the free or reduced-price school meals program. Among Black and Hispanic children, one-half received meals this way. The proportions of children living in households that participated in the Medicaid and food stamp programs were about 13 and 14 percent; 5 percent of children lived in public or subsidized rental housing, and about the same proportion lived in households receiving benefits from the WIC program.

While 24 percent of White children received some type of means-tested benefits, 68 percent of Black children and 60 percent of Hispanic children received benefits.

The Black and Hispanic populations have proportionately more children, lower incomes, and more father-absent families than the White population and, as a result, have relatively higher levels of participation in government programs. The school meals program is the most frequently used, regardless of race or ethnic origin.

Children living in female-maintained households were much more likely than other children to receive means-tested benefits.

Of the 11.4 million children living in households with no fathers present, 68 percent received benefits. Of the 46.4 million children living in married-couple families 22 percent received benefits. Half of children living in female-maintained households were in the school meal program compared with 15 percent of children living with both parents.

Food stamps helped 45 percent of children living in female-maintained households, and similar proportions of these children were covered by Medicaid or received cash public assistance. Roughly 85 percent of Black and Hispanic children in female-maintained households received benefits from one or more programs.

For Further Information

See: Current Population Reports, Series P-70, No. 6. ***Economic Characteristics of Households in the United States; Fourth Quarter 1984***

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This is one of a series of occasional reports providing timely data on specific policy-related issues. The Bureau of the Census conducts various demographic surveys of the U.S. population. this Brief presents data from one or more such surveys. The data are subject to various errors such as undercoverage of the population, processing errors, and respondent reporting errors. Certain measures, such as quality control programs, are implemented to reduce these errors. In addition, if each of the surveys was repeated with different samples of respondents, the results would vary from sample to sample. The results in this brief have been tested to conform to the Bureau's statistical standards. Caution should be used when comparing these data to other data sets.

Children's Program Participation by Race and Household Composition

The Census Awareness and Products Program (CAPP) is a regionally implemented program of census outreach, data dissemination, and user education. The focus of the program is the hard-to-enumerate population, and its goal is to reduce the differential undercount among minority populations.

A number of strategies are being employed in reaching the targeted hard-to-enumerate population:

- Networks--Networks require the creation of an inventory of formal community leaders (some of whom are data users and know the importance of the census to the community) and any informal community leaders who have been identified (many of whom are not census users). Initial network meetings provide participants with an overview of census products and services, major reasons for doing the census, and uses of data. At subsequent meetings (1 or 2 per year) we try to include topics of interest, as indicated by the participants, and involve the participants in discussions of their uses of census data. We feel that these contacts create an awareness among community leaders now, and we are building personal relationships between them and the Census Bureau for 1990 promotion activities in their communities.

- Tribal Liaison Program--This program is designed to improve the participation of the American Indian and Alaska Native population in the 1990 census by providing an organizational link to the census process through a liaison designated by the tribal or village government.

- Complete Count Program--This is a volunteer effort of local government combining with local business, religious, academic, community leaders and organizations in support of the census. We will contact the 39,000 functioning governments to make them aware of the program and to provide guidelines for implementing the program if they choose to participate.

- Census Education Program--Schools are a channel to get the census message to family members and to encourage complete participation in the census. To this end, over 120,000 sets of census related instructional materials for grades K-12 will be provided to schools and school districts for teachers to use in their classroom instruction.

- Religious Organization Program--April 1, 1990 (Census Day) is a Sunday. Churches and other religious organizations will be asked to join the census outreach effort by including census messages on the Sunday just prior to and after Census Day.

- Media--Some specialists will have specific responsibility to work with local media, print and electronic, in support of the national media effort that will be directed by the Census Promotion Office. All specialists will receive training so that they can take advantage of media opportunities.

In addition to these programs designed to reach the hard-to-enumerate population, the CAPP is carrying out a comprehensive program of data dissemination and user education. Specialist make presentations and conduct workshops on all Census Bureau programs and products for diverse groups of data users and visit organizations to promote better understanding of and use of census data as well as to promote involvement in the census.

The 1990 CAPP combines the responsibilities of a number of 1980 programs under one umbrella. In 1980 the regional outreach program for the hard-to-enumerate population was the responsibility of the Community Services Programs, the data dissemination and user education functions were the responsibility of the Data User Services Officers Program, media contacts were handled by Public Information Coordinators and census information technicians, and the Complete Count Program was the responsibility of complete count technicians. All of these 1980 programs had support staff at headquarters in addition to the regional staff who worked with the public. For 1990 there is one program with one headquarters support staff.

The total staff (including headquarters support and clerical staff) for the 1980 counterparts was approximately 370, while the 1990 program will have about 440 people when fully staffed.

1990 Census Facts and Figures

Article I of the United States Constitution mandates the Census
Thomas Jefferson administered the first Census in 1790

1990 will mark the 21st consecutive Census of Population
and the 6th Census of Housing

Responses are confidential and released only as statistical totals

250,000 temporary employees and over 400 offices during the peak period

Reapportionment counts delivered to the President on December 31, 1990
Redistricting counts delivered to Governors and State officials by April 1, 1991

Definitions of 1990 Census Terminology

Regional Census Centers (RCC's)	1990 Census senior management offices located near the 12 permanent Census Bureau Regional Offices
Prelist	In 1988, Prelist enumerators list all housing units in areas not covered by Census Bureau purchased mailing lists
Complete Count Committees	Local civic and business community volunteer groups that publicize and promote the 1990 Census in their areas
District Offices	Local temporary offices that hire enumerators to contact households that have not returned the 1990 Census questionnaire
Pre-Census Local Review	Cities and counties review Census Bureau housing counts for differences 4 months before Census Day
CENSUS DAY, April 1	The reference date for the information asked and the day to mail the Census questionnaire
Post-Census Local Review	Cities and counties review housing counts for differences 5 months after Census Day

The Director's Office, U.S. Census Bureau

Washington, D.C. 20233

Dr. John G. Keane
Director
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C. Louis Kincannon
Deputy Director
(301) 763-5192

Partners in the 1990 Bicentennial Census: Mayors and the Census Bureau

Year	Census Bureau Activity	Mayoral Opportunity
1987	— State Data Centers and Federal-State Cooperative Program for Population Estimates train city and county staff for Local Review program	— Encourage adequate funding of State Data Centers, encourage city and county participation
	— Open the 12 RCC's*	— Promote open recruiting for qualified Prelist enumerators
1988	— Prelist* addresses in areas without adequate commercial mailing lists	— Plan media event to explain and endorse Prelist
	— Develop local Census management and community relations staffs	— Promote recruiting of qualified RCC* staffs
1989	— Locate and lease local District Offices*	— Promote competitive leasing process, provide city office space
	— Plan 1990 Census publicity campaign	— Plan for your involvement and support
	— Open District Offices	— Appear at District Office Open-House ceremonies
	— Conduct Pre-Census Local Review* with city and county governments	— Promote Pre-Census Local Review* participation by designated city agency
	— Coordinate local Complete Count Committee* formation	— Convene your city's Complete Count Committee*
1990	— Begin peak level Census publicity campaign	— Issue Census Day Proclamation
	— Recruit and train the large Census workforce	— Provide recruiting and training facilities, promote recruiting of qualified enumerators
	— April 1, Census Day*	— Plan media event, focusing on completing and mailing your questionnaire
	— Conduct Post-Census Local Review* with city and county governments	— Emphasize importance of accurate review by designated city agency

***Defined on reverse**

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Bureau of the Census
Washington, D.C. 20233

Partners in the 1990 Bicentennial Census: Businesses and the Census Bureau

The Bureau of the Census is gearing up now to conduct the 1990 Census of Population and Housing. The results of this count will be used, for example: to determine the number of representatives to the U.S. Congress, to plan programs and allocate funding for many federal, state and local agencies, as well as to define the management policies and marketing decisions of thousands of U.S. businesses. It is vital that we obtain everyone's cooperation. A Census undercount can adversely affect the nation, your community and your business.

Your support and assistance with our 1990 Bicentennial Census promotional programs will go a long way in helping us take the best Census ever. We can't do it alone. What can you/your business organization do to help? A number of things:

- Provide Census Bureau exposure at appropriate conferences, workshops, conventions. etc. as speakers or workshop participants.
- Assist in the distribution of Census promotional materials to trade associations, chambers of commerce, independent entrepreneurs, alumni groups, employee organizations, customers, etc. If applicable, consider mailing Census flyers along with your business' billing statements, invoices.
- Appoint a Census liaison person from your business or relevant membership organization, with whom we can communicate regularly regarding Census developments.
- Identify "networks" that may be useful in communicating the Census message.
- Provide us with advice about recruitment and other Census operations in your community, as appropriate.

If you are interested in helping or you wish to learn more about our "outreach" efforts, contact the Office of the Director, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233, or the Regional Office nearest you *(telephone numbers provided on the reverse side of this message).*

Your Business Savvy and Census Bureau Data– Unbeatable Tools for Success

USE OUR STATISTICS FOR:

- Defining Trade Areas
- Site Location
- Market Planning – Here and Abroad
- Industry Analysis

LET US ASSIST YOU WITH STATISTICS ON:

- Agriculture
- Construction
- Foreign Trade
- Governments
- Housing
- International Demographics And Economics
- Manufactures
- Population
- Retail Trade
- Services
- Transportation
- Wholesale Trade

CENSUS BUREAU ASSISTANCE–QUICK REFERENCE LIST

Population, Housing and Income:		
Population (age, race, income, education, labor force, etc.)	(301)	763–5020
Housing		763–2881
International Statistics		763–2870
Neighborhood Statistics		763–2358
Governments, Commerce and Industry:		
Agriculture	(301)	763–1113
Business Data (Retail, Wholesale, Services)		763–7564
Construction		763–7163
Foreign Trade		763–7754
Governments		763–7366
Industry Statistics		763–7800
Manufactures		763–7666
User Services and 1990 Census Programs:		
Product Information and Orders	(301)	763–4100
Data User Training		763–1510
Census Awareness and Products Staff		763–5830
1990 Census Planning – Business Outreach		763–7155

Regional Offices:

Atlanta, GA	404/347–2274	Detroit, MI.	313/226–4675
Boston, MA	617/565–7078	Kansas City, KS	913/236–3731
Charlotte, NC	704/371–6144	Los Angeles, CA	213/209–6612
Chicago, IL	312/353–0980	New York, NY	212/264–4730
Dallas, TX	214/767–0625	Philadelphia, PA	215/597–8313
Denver, CO	303/236–2200	Seattle, WA	206/442–7080